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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: RAIN or SNOW, COLDER.

Stock market—Dull and heavy.

Wheat 97⅞ cents, corn 29 cents, cotton 7¼ cents.

Page 1.

At Canton yesterday Charles Emory Smith was the foremost possibility for selection as Secretary of the Treasury.

A British expedition which started for Benin about Jan. 1 has been massacred by subjects of the King of Benin. Every member of the party was killed.

The general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington yesterday. The President promptly transmitted it to the Senate in a message recommending its ratification.

The assessment books were opened for correction and criticism by property owners. Most of the objections were offered to the valuation of personal property. Real estate owners found the values placed upon their property very nearly in accord with their own ideas. The valuations by the Tax Commissioners of the more prominent buildings of the city, as well as of property exempt from taxation, thus become public, and are given in THE TIMES.

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Koch, Dreyfus & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry at 22 John Street, made a transfer of their assets to secure their confidential creditors.

A new Republican county organization is contemplated by William Brookfield and others. The movement will probably take shape soon after the Senatorship contest is over.

Dr. Walter L. Hervey told the Sunday School Association about the necessity of studying the child in its work, and Miss Amanda Lang gave an illustration of children's development by observation.

"Joe" Jefferson found himself unwittingly an honored guest of the Professional Woman's League. He made complimentary speech and listened to an address on "Evolution" by Mrs. John Gaffney.

Italian steamship agents have reorganized an association to be known as the Italian Steamship Agents' Society of New York, with a view of preventing rate cutting between this city and Mediterranean ports.

An execution for $15,325 was issued against the Pottier & Stymus Company, on notes. The company explained that this grew out of a transfer from one bank to another, and will be settled speedily, without effect on its business.

Jesse D. Frost, who has been prominent in the Republican organization of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, is said to be slated for the Chairmanship of the Kings County Committee. Sheriff Buttling is authority for the statement.

The Presidential Electors chosen at the November election met yesterday in the various State capitals and cast their votes for President and Vice President. Gen. Tracy presided over the meeting of Electors at Albany.

Dr. Parkhurst explained a report of financial embarrassment of the Society for the Prevention of Crime as being due to a public misapprehension about a legacy which was left to it, which had caused the erroneous impression that it needed no more funds to carry on its work.

Elector Henry Birrell of this city offered a resolution in the Electoral College yesterday favoring the candidacy of Mr. Platt for United States Senator. The resolution was suppressed by the presiding officer, who had been informed that Mr. Platt did not desire the Electoral College to take action in respect to his candidacy.

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The Illinois joint Assembly yesterday adjourned in haste to avoid listening to Gov. Altgeld's farewell address.

The treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed yesterday in Washington.

It was said at Springfield, Ill., yesterday that Gov. Tanner would to-day make a public declaration in favor of Madden for Senator.

At a meeting of Tammany men in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Purroy's home rule professions were ridiculed, and his power was asserted to be rapidly dwindling.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence has appointed a committee of five to confer with a like committee from the County Medical Society, looking to the repeal of the law regarding the commitment of the insane.

The monetary convention will meet in Indianapolis to-day. Some of the delegates are in favor of appointing a commission to review the financial situation, and others want a committee named to advise Congress.

At the inaugural ceremonies in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, two fights occurred between policemen and soldiers. Several of the combatants were wounded, and the second battle was ended only by the order of Gen. Wheeler that the soldiers return to their camp.

Fires occurred in two up-town tenement houses, causing little damage, but much alarm among the tenants. Incendiarism is suspected, as the houses are not far apart and the flames appeared about the same hour and in the same part of the buildings.

An agreement was reached between the "old regulars" and the men who have sought to oust Jacob Seabold from the Tammany organization in the Thirty-fourth District, whereby each side shall have an equal number of men on the primary ticket, and leave the question of leadership in abeyance until after the general ticket is elected.

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The Ways and Means Committee gave the last public hearing on the Tariff bill yesterday. Many representatives of trades appeared before it, and asked for heavier duties on their products.

Striking cabmen yesterday attacked Bernard McGinn, a non-union driver of the New York Cab Company, as he was driving in a funeral cortège near Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City.

At the meeting of the North Side Board of Trade a committee reported that as a result of a conference with Gen. Collis respecting the approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge, the committee was asked to submit plans and suggestions.

The Assessors of New Haven have assessed property belonging to Yale College and propose that the college shall pay taxes on it, which would amount to about $10,000 a year. The college will resist the attempt of the New Haven authorities to collect taxes on property that heretofore has paid no tax.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted resolutions authorizing the construction of a Government building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and authorizing railroads to lay temporary tracks in Washington streets to accommodate the inauguration crowds. Mr. Proctor spoke in favor of lengthening the terms of the President and Representatives. Mr. Mills, in a speech in support of his resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba, criticised the President and attacked the commercial interests of the Atlantic cities. In the House the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was defeated. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed; also bills reducing the number of causes for inflicting the death penalty; bringing vessels propelled by naphtha, gas, or electricity under the provisions of the United States; extending the time for the completion of the Blackwell's Island bridge, and several amendments to the National Banking act.

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The alumni of Hamilton College held their annual dinner and business meeting at the Savoy last night.

The Baltimore and Ohio receivers deny that they have cut rates to secure coal shipments to the East. They say that the additional traffic is due entirely to the increased facilities of the road for handling such freight.

Justice Beach has decided that the injunction obtained in the interest of the Rev. Dr. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle Church shall remain in force until next Monday, when the motion to make it permanent will be argued. The case of the Tabernacle against the Baptist City Mission Society and John D. Rockefeller to recover back interest on $50,000 worth of bonds which, it is alleged, Mr. Rockefeller set aside for the benefit of the church, was begun before Justice Pryor.

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Mrs. Hobart of Washington was at Tacoma yesterday conducting an active canvass for election as United States Senator.

Representative Curtis of this State had a fall in the House yesterday, but sustained no injuries except a cut of the thumb.

The Indians of British Columbia threaten to uprise because the Government has decided to put an end to the custom of "potlaches."

Thirty cadets were discharged from the Military Academy, at West Point, yesterday, because of deficiency in the January mental examinations.

Recorder Hall practically ordered the Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday to indict Ivory, the dynamiter. His charge was emphatically against the prisoner.

The Prince of Wales says that the most fitting plan for the celebration of the Queen's sixtieth anniversary as a ruler will embrace schemes of mercy for the poor and suffering in her dominion.

Representative Money has been subjected to much criticism in Washington for the story about Cuba which he has given to a newspaper. It is said that he has embarrassed Consul General Lee and gone beyond his rights as a Congressman.

The Union League Club's Committee of Fifty will go to Albany Wednesday to work for Mr. Choate. The committee's address will be given out to-night. Senator Frank D. Pavey has written a letter to legislators in which he says the East must have skilled representatives if it wishes to keep its ideas paramount. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will have some votes in the Republican caucus.

The big military tournament in Madison Square Garden is attractive. The work of the soldiers and athletes was witnessed by 6,000 persons at the opening exhibition. The gymnastic drill by a company from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, made a hit. Troop F gave a fine show, as did the first naval battalion. Only two of the athletic contests were finished.

William C. Grotz, who disappeared Friday, as he was about to be married, was found near an abandoned limekiln near Fort Lee, bound and covered with cuts and bruises, under circumstances which showed he could not have placed himself where he was found. He had gone to Fort Lee to pay a tax and recollected an assault when returning home, but all else was a blank. No clue has been found to the happenings of Saturday and Sunday.

Page 11.

In order to bring about athletic and aquatic contests with Harvard, Yale has made four propositions looking to a boat race. It is said that Harvard is likely to accept one of these, and that friendly relations between the athletes of the universities may soon be re-established.

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The ball of the Pequod Club, in which John C. Sheehan is prominent, was the occasion for the gathering of many of the big and little leaders in Tammany Hall.

Commissioner Alexander decided yesterday that a man accused of having attempted to make a betting book in the Federal Building had not violated any Federal statute.

A thief, who gave the name of Charles Reilly, was caught yesterday after he snatched $300 in bills from Albert Voltz, a retired butcher, in the Broadway Bank, Brooklyn.

The hearing in the Brooklyn civil service case before the Appellate Division has been set for Jan. 26. Treasurer Taylor of Kings County meanwhile will pay all properly signed salary warrants.

An exhibition was opened in the art galleries of the Pratt Institute of the chromelithographs of the Walters collection of Oriental pottery, and Louis Prang explained how the work was done.

R. A. Pinkerton doubts that T. G. Conkling, Superintendent of the Pinkerton agency in Kansas City, was a suicide. He thinks that a piece of firearms was accidentally discharged while Conkling was handling it.

It is probable that at the February meeting of the Chamber of Commerce President Cleveland's services to the commercial interests of the United States in maintaining its credit and upholding the gold standard will be formally recognized.

The case of Hermann Warszawiak was again brought before the New York Presbytery, and that body rescinded its former action respecting the missionary. It was voted that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church look into any charges affecting Mr. Warszawiak.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday decided that the consent of a majority of the property owners on Broadway south of Park Row should be obtained before contemplating any plan for an underground railroad from Park Row to the Battery.

State Superintendent of Instruction Skinner and a number of Brooklyn educators appeared yesterday before the Charter Commission. Mr. Skinner asked for greater power for the State authorities, while the Brooklyn representatives generally pleaded for borough rule. Arguments were also made on the park and Health Department provisions.

David J. Dean, First Assistant to the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New York, died in San Antonio, Texas, while on the way to Arizona, to spend the Winter. He had been suffering for more than five years with consumption and diabetes. He did much work last Summer in assisting the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission. He had the reputation of being one of the best equipped lawyers in the State in all matters affecting municipal law.

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ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Limited Express Between Chicago and St. Paul in Great Peril.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 11.—A desperate attempt to wreck the Chicago-St. Paul through limited express on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was made at Tiffany, a small station ten miles south of this city, Friday night, and detectives are now at work on the matter.

A piece of rail five feet long was wedged between the main track and a switch.

The express ran through Tiffany at the speed of sixty miles an hour, but, luckily, the flanges of the wheel touched the obstruction so lightly as to turn the rail over. Had the obstruction been struck squarely, the train would have been hurled down an embankment on one side or plunged into a high bank on the other.

The train carried several hundred passengers, and had the attempt at wrecking succeeded great loss of life would have ensued.

If robbery was the object of the train wreckers, the spot was well chosen, as no news of the accident would have been received for some hours.

Newport Villa Sold.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11.—E. Livingston Ludlow of New York has purchased what is known here as the McCurdy place, including an attractive summer villa and about six acres of land. The grantors are George Schieffelin and wife of New York. The terms are private, and are not named in the deeds.

ARBITRATION ASSURED

The General Treaty Between the United States and Great Britain Is Signed and Sent to the Senate.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE OF TRANSMITTAL.

Senators Decline to Discuss the Terms of the Convention Outside of Executive Session—The History of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President sent the following message to the Senate this afternoon, transmitting the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain.

The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation, and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme.

Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited, and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course and in ordinary routine.

In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance; and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a National disaster.

It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue, and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions, and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eargerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 11, 1897.

SIGNING THE TREATY.

No Spectacular Proceedings—Congratulations Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty was signed in the Diplomatic Parlor of the State Department at 12:20 o'clock to-day by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The latter was accompanied by Lord Gough, Secretary of Embassy. The American witnesses were Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau Cridler and Private Secretary Blandford.

The meeting was devoid of any spectacular proceedings, the two Plenipotentiaries simply signing their names to the two copies of the important document, one of which will be sent to the Senate for ratification and the other to Lord Salisbury by special mesenger, who will sail on the Majestic from New York on Wednesday.

The treaty consisted of thirteen articles and covered twenty pages of the special paper on which all conventions are spread for original signatures. This paper is made distinctive by a continuous border of two heavy red lines half an inch apart and one inch from the margins of each sheet. Each copy was clearly written in legible manuscript without flourishes, and the only ornamentation consisted of the red, white, and blue twisted cord with which all State Department documents are held together. The copies were exact duplicates except where references to the countries or the Queen or President of the United States occured, in which case the Queen's name was placed first in the British copy to be sent to London, while the President and the United States were mentioned first in the copy transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

At the State Department.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock to-day when the British Ambassador reached the State Department with Viscount Gough, one of his secretaries. He had earlier in the morning received a final cablegram from Lord Salisbury authorizing the signature, and had made an appointment with Secretary Olney for consummating the negotiations.

The Secretary promptly met Sir Julian in the diplomatic room on his arrival, and the two Plenipotentiaries immediately presented their credentials to each other, Secretary Olney's signed as designated by the President of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote's signed as designated by the Queen, on behalf of Great Britain.

To Sir Julian was given an extra broad pointed stub steel pen in a plain gutta percha holder and promptly wrote "Julian Pauncefote" on the British copy. The Secretary of State wrote "Richard Olney" under the other signature, and then repeated his signature in the first place on the American copy, after which the Ambassador wrote his name below the Secretary's.

A State Department clerk lighted a taper and put a drop of sealing wax after each signature and affixed the proper seals, Secretary Olney's being the single letters "R. O.," surrounded by a border cut in brass, while Sir Julian bore his crest engraved upon an agate seal which he brought with him for the purpose.

Congratulations Exchanged.

The formalities having been completed, the Secretary and Sir Julian shook hands, congratulating each other, and the British representative returned to the embassy, taking his copy of the document with him.

The American copy was immediately sent over to the Executive Mansion, and delivered to the President, who, a little later, sent it to the Senate with a message asking for its ratification. The British copy, which was signed first by Sir Julian Pauncefote and subsequently by Mr. Olney, and the United States copy, signed first by Mr. Olney and then by Sir Julian Pauncefote, are known as the original copies, and each Government permanently retains its own. After the Senate shall have given its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty, it will be necessary to make an exact copy of our treaty as signed, and appended thereto, the President's ratification.

This is known as the exchange copy, and will be delivered to the British Government in exchange for a similar copy received from it, the British ratification being signed by her Majesty the Queen.

After this has been done, the proclamation of the President will be written in the original copy of our treaty which was before the Senate, and then the treaty will become effective.

The treaty covers eight pages and represents about 1,800 words.

RECEPTION BY THE SENATE.

A Disposition Manifested to Go Slow with Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The general treaty of arbitration between this Government and that of Great Britain reached the Senate this afternoon, while Senator Mills was making his speech on Cuba. It was not laid before the Senate until the doors had been closed for an executive session.

In accordance with the usual custom of the Senate, the text of the convention was not even read for information. The seal was broken, and the Vice President announced that a general treaty of arbitration had been received. Upon motion of Mr. Sherman, it was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is Chairman, and that reference was made without any Senator having the privilege of hearing the document read. It will be printed and copies marked "Confidential" will be ready for Senators when the next executive session shall be held.

Owing to the prominence given to this treaty in the press and the fact that its text has been discounted by the publication of numerous abstracts, it was suggested this afternoon that the injunction of secrecy be removed from it. The more so was this argued when it was understood that the President had given out the text of his letter of transmittal. The suggestion was not pushed, however, a prominent member of the committee observing that the committee would consider that subject at its next meeting. It is thought that the Senate may be persuaded to forego its usual reticence and give the press the text of the convention.

May Be Opposition.

Senators who, in a general way, know the contents of the treaty, decline to discuss it for publication. Messrs. Cullom, Vilas, and Chandler, without referring to this particular convention, asserted their belief in the general doctrine of arbitration, but beyond that would say nothing. The subject is one upon which Senators necessarily could say nothing, as the treaty is bound to be the subject of secret debate.

The views of Senators privately expressed, however, indicate that the convention will receive the most careful scrutiny, and that it will not be rushed through the Senate with undue haste. If it shall be found that a foreign sovereign is designated as umpire in the event that the court, as prescribed in the treaty, cannot agree, it is understood that there will be a very vigorous opposition to this article. If the matters to be considered by this court include such troublesome questions as the Alaskan boundary there will also be violent opposition to the ratification of the document. In a general way it may be said that the Senate will insist upon having a great deal to say about this treaty, and that it must coincide with the views of the Senate in every particular or Secretary Olney will find that the measure he has spoken of so highly is doomed to failure before the Senate. The subject will come up before the Committee on Foreign Relations Wednesday.

HISTORY OF THE TREATY.

It Represents the Ideas of the President, Gresham, and Olney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Cleveland has to-day crowned his Administration as Chief Magistrate by sending to the Senate a general treaty of arbitration negotiated by Secretary of State Richard Olney and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. With the approval of the Senate, this will, it is believed, prove to be an instrument of inestimable benefit in assuring a continuance of cordial relations between the two great English-speaking powers, and will entitle the President and Secretary Olney to the gratitude of many generations of Americans.

The treaty that was signed to-day has been negotiated within a year of the time when the two Governments began to address themselves seriously to the question. General arbitration had been proposed when the Venezuelan controversy became critical, and the necessity for disposing at once of that dispute made it easy to try arbitration in that case, to test the practicability of extending the jurisdiction of arbitration. The success met with in reaching a basis of agreement to arbitrate the Venezuela-Guiana boundary matter pointed the way to the larger and more important general arbitration treaty, and under the terms of the thirteen articles in the pending convention about everything upon which the United States may disagree with Great Britain, except questions touching National integrity or honor, will hereafter be settled by a court of arbitrators and an umpire to be selected by the court.

The First Step.

The first step toward the accomplishment of this gratifying result was taken by the late Secretary Gresham, in February, 1896. Ambassador Bayard asked Lord Salisbury to permit her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to enter upon negotiations with Secretary of State Olney for a settlement of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary by arbitration. This was, on March 3, readily concurred in by Lord Salisbury, who gave permission to Sir Julian Pauncefote to discuss the question, either with a representative of Venezuela or that of the United States as the friend of Venezuela.

In a note to Sir J. Pauncefote, written March 5, 1896, Lord Salisbury referred to the fact that a year earlier communications had been exchanged between Sir J. Pauncefote and Secretary Gresham upon the establishment of a system of international arbitration for the adjustment of disputes between the two Governments. It appeared to Lord Salisbury that the occasion was favorable for renewing the discussion upon a subject in which both nations feel a strong interest. The British Prime Minister discussed the question at liberal length, asserting at the outset that "neither Government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues in which the National honor or integrity is involved." He sent the heads of a proposed plan for two permanent judicial officers to be named by each Government. Upon the appearance of difference, not to be settled by negotiation, each power was to designate one of the permanent officers as arbitrators, they to select an umpire, whose decision was to be binding upon the arbitrators. But provision was made for an appeal to a court composed of three Judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain and three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which a decision must be rendered by a vote of not less than five to one to make a valid determination.

Mr. Olney Objects.

Secretary Olney, on April 11, wrote to Ambassador Pauncefote to commend much that had been suggested by Lord Salisbury, but objecting to the requirement that an award must be concurred in by five out of six appellate arbitrators. He proposed certain substitute heads, providing, in place of the features in Lord Salisbury's plan regarded as objectionable, a scheme making all disputes prima facie arbitrable, each dispute to go before the tribunal unless Congress or Parliament should displace the jurisdiction, any agreement by the arbitrators to be final or a decision on appeal to three Justices of the Supreme Court of each country to be final if agreed to by a majority of the appellate tribunal.

Mr. Olney argued that when Congress and the Parliament had agreed that a dispute was arbitrable it would be inconsistent with any reasonable theory of arbitration that an award concurred in by the arbitrator of the defeated country should be appealable by that country. He stated this proposition elaborately, analyzing Lord Salisbury's propositions to show why they should be modified to make an agreement to arbitrate effective, when arbitration was to be resorted to. Mr. Olney closed his letter by suggesting that if no treaty for general arbitration could be then expected it was not improper to add that the Venezuela boundary dispute seemed to offer a good opportunity for one of those tentative experiments at arbitration which, as Lord Salisbury had intimated, would be of decided advantage as tending to indicate the lines upon which a scheme for general arbitration could be judiciously drawn.

Lord Salisbury Yields.

Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Olney was full and learned, and his argument was directed largely against the submission to arbitration of territorial disputes. He was plainly against surrendering control over claims of that kind. He did not look for a hearty adoption and practice of arbitration in the case of territorial demands, "unless the safety and practicability of this mode of settlement are first ascertained by a cautious and tentative advance." The suggestion by Secretary Olney that a trial of arbitration be made in the Venezuela case was accepted. The negotiations for the agreement btween Venezuela and Great Britain cleared the way for the later and more important treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

While the success of the Administration in securing an agreement to arbitrate the Venezuela boundary was gratifying to Secretary Olney, and the implied recognition of the force of the Monroe Doctrine was regarded as a triumph for the United States, the Secretary of State undoubtedly considers the treaty of general arbitration as a more important achievement, and one of greater value, not only to the United States and Great Britain, but to the whole world. It is a victory for peace, making war impossible for trivial reasons, and supplying the machinery which may reduce the chances of war in cases that might otherwise involve two great nations in bloody and expensive strife.

LONDON'S PRESS APPROVES.

The Signing of the Treaty Regarded as the Event of the Century.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Commenting upon the signing of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, The Daily News will to-morrow say:

"The 11th of January, 1897, will henceforth be a day famous in the history of Great Britain and the United States. No delay in ratifying the treaty can undo the moral effect of the signing."

The Standard will say that whether or not the Senate approves the treaty, the mere exchange of signatures constitutes a new departure in international relations, the interest and importance of which must be more than transient.

The paper discusses with satisfaction the reassuring passages in the message, which, it says, indicate that the lessons of the panic which followed the Venezuelan message have not been thrown away. It declares that the treaty is the legitimate outcome of the state of feeling that that document evoked, and that temporary estrangement has been followed by a serious attempt to remove the possibility of misunderstanding in the future. The treaty, it concludes, is striking evidence of the underlying sympathy of the nations.

The Times will say: "It is difficult to believe that the Senate will go out of its way to defeat a policy that has obtained a decided and unusual degree of approval among the American people. If it should not ratify the treaty the Nation will naturally ask why the principle asserted by both houses of Congress six years ago had been ignored when the opportunity was presented of applying it on a great scale."

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Only Point of Difference on the Place of Tribunal's Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Andrade as Plenipotentiaries of their respective countries to negotiate the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty have, it is claimed, not yet completed their work, although the main points of the convention as agreed upon in the Olney memorandum were long ago disposed of. Other details, with one or two exceptions, involved no delay. The place of meeting of the tribunal is the chief point of difference, Venezuela preferring Washington.

Minister Andrade says that the Venezuelan Congress could, however, even at this late day, be assembled on a few days' notice, and he expressed the hope that the treaty will be ready for ratification early in February, although he declines to say how long it will take to reach an agreement.

It is believed that the two Plenipotentiaries reached a practical agreement last week on a provisional treaty, and that copies thereof have been sent to London and Caracas in which blank spaces were left for the place of the tribunal's sessions, to be filled in by cable messages.

No doubt is expressed in the certain eventual ratification of the treaty which has been considered by all parties to have been practically concluded, on Nov. 12, when Sir Julian and Secretary Olney signed the memorandum.

ALL HANDS WERE MASSACRED.

A British Expedition Killed by Subjects of the King of Benin.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Bonny, on the coast of Upper Guinea, reports the massacre of all the members of a peaceable British expedition which left the coast about Jan. 1, intending to proceed to Benin City, on the Benin River, by way of Sapele.

The expedition consisted of Acting Consul General Phillips, Major Copland Crawford, Capt. Boisragon, who was the commandant of the force of the Niger Coast Protectorate; Capt. Maling, belonging to the same force; Messrs. Campbell and Locke, Consular officials; Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, and a number of Kroomen and native carriers.

The yacht Ivy, belonging to the British Consul, has returned to Bonny and reports that the entire expedition were killed by subjects of the King of Benin, which territory is included in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

A scanty unofficial report of the affair which has reached the Foreign Office says that the members of the expedition were captured and not killed. The Foreign Office deprecates the assumption that they were massacred until official advices shall have been received.

It is stated the members of the expedition were not armed, and it is likely they have fallen victims to some of the wild tribes infesting the borders. It is probable that the King of Benin will not be involved in the matter.

SMITH FOR THE TREASURY.

The Philadelphian Regarded as the Foremost Possibility at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The politicians here are busy with the report to-night that Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia is likely to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed to-night that Mr. Smith is the foremost possibility for the Treasury portfolio.

Major McKinley returned from Cleveland at 1:30 this afternoon, and at once set to work on the mail which awaited him. He had a number of callers, who came to urge the appointment of C. C. Shepherd of Columbus, Ohio, to the position of Commissioner of Patents.

WOMAN WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

Mrs. Hobart of Washington Making a Canvass for Election.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—According to a dispatch to a morning paper from Tacoma, Washington, Mrs. Mary E. Hobart, who has written several books on finance, is an active and sanguine candidate for the United States Senatorship in that State.

Mrs. Hobart is at the capital with a small body of supporters, who consider her the ablest "stateswoman" in the United States.

HE WANTS TO BE A CONSUL.

A. D. Shaw Sends His Petition to the State Presidential Electors.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—While the Electors were in the Senate Chamber to-day formally casting the vote of this State for McKinley and Hobart, a petition was circulated directed to the President-elect, asking him to appoint A. D. Shaw of Watertown to a foreign consulate. Five or six of the electors signed it. Others declined to do so on this particular occasion.

Mr. Shaw was formerly United States Consul at Manchester, England. About three years ago he was appointed a member of the commission to select an arm for the National Guard. The commission determined on the Savage gun, manufactured at Utica. The report was side-tracked before it was made of record, at the suggestion of Gov. Morton, and no more was heard of the committee's recommendations.

Recently Mr. Shaw has been a candidate for the office of Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State.

NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS.

A Controlling Interest Purchased by Large Capitalists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The National Bank of Columbus will soon be controlled by Columbus stockholders, and the capital stock increased. A controlling interest has been purchased by A. D. Heffner, Nicholas Schlee, Earl C. Peters, Col. James Kilbourne, W. H. Jones, H. B. Arnold, L. L. Lang, and C. R. Meyers.

The capital stock, now $300,000, will be largely increased, and the institution, which is already one of the strongest in the State, will be placed at the head of the bank list. The gentlemen who now own a majority of the stock are also connected with the Fourth National, but the rumor of a consolidation is denied.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are light rain or snow, colder, northwesterly winds.

A ridge of high pressure extends from Southern Florida to the West Gulf and thence north to Manitoba. A low pressure area in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has moved south to the New England coast. Light rain or snow has occurred in the lake region and New England. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic States, on the Gulf coast, and in the Lower Missouri Valley, and has generally fallen elsewhere. Light rain or snow may be expected in the lower lake region and New England, clearing by Tuesday noon, generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Upper Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	25	31	36
6 A. M.	22	33	39
9 A. M.	20	37	38
12 M.	24	38	42
4 P. M.	30	35	38
6 P. M.	29	34	35
9 P. M.	26	33	34
12 P. M.	22	32	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau, is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1896	23
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

NEW YORK VALUATIONS

Assessment Books Now Open for the Criticism of Estimates by the Owners of City Property.

THE VALUE PLACED UPON SOME WELL-KNOWN BUILDINGS.

More Objections Shown Yesterday to Personal Property Valuations—Those of Real Estate More Nearly in Accord with Owners' Ideas.

Taxpayers were at liberty yesterday to exercise their annual privilege of criticising the work of the Tax Commissioners in placing a valuation on such of their taxable property as is within the limits of this city. Since the first Monday in September about twenty Deputy Commissioners have been busy with their appraisals of the real property, while a separate corps have devoted their attention to placing valuations on personal property. All of this work was completed last Saturday. The rolls were sworn to before Justices Van Brunt and O'Brien, and the books were open to public inspection yesterday in the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, in the Stewart Building.

A large number of property owners appeared in person before Commissioners Barker, Sutro, and Wells yesterday, and the usual remonstrances against alleged excessive valuations were listened to attentively by those officials. In the matter of personal property, a large proportion of the remonstrants unhesitatingly made oath that the amounts estimated by the Deputy Commissioners were incorrect. The valuations of real estate were not so eagerly scanned, although in that department there was a sufficient number of callers during the day to keep the custodians of the books busy. A noticeable feature of the applications for information concerning the valuations of real estate yesterday was the small percentage of complaints of inaccuracies.

The Tax Commissioners have endeavored, in appraising real property, to keep as close to the requirements of the State law as possible. They are instructed by statute to value property at such figures as in their judgment it would sell for, under ordinary circumstances. In some instances the appraisers have deemed it necessary to increase previous valuations, and in other cases they have reduced the valuations. The aggregate valuation of all real property in New York for 1897 will exceed by a few millions the aggregate valuation last year, which, as finally revised, was $1,731,509,143. That total was about $5,000,000 less than the Deputy Commissioners' original valuation. Each year the first appraisals are cut down a few millions by the revisions made necessary by the protests and oaths of property owners.

Commissioner Sutro said yesterday that a diminution in real estate values was observable in certain sections of the east side, in the lower part of the city, and especially in parts of Grand Street, east of the Bowery. The most marked increase in values has been found in the annexed district. Previous to last year the official appraisals of property in the annexed district were very uneven, and efforts have been made by the Deputy Commissioners having that particular work in charge to apply a uniform system. Before the district was annexed, the taxable valuations there, ranged from 20 to 90 per cent. of the actual valuations.

"One reason for the increased valuations of real property in certain parts of the city," said Commissioner Sutro, "is the constant improvement that is going on. For instance, where an old building is replaced by a first-class modern one, the value of the property in that immediate neighborhood is naturally enhanced. Some property owners fail to take this feature into consideration."

Applications for correction of the property valuations for the current year will be received by the Tax Commissioners until April 30. The entire month of May will be devoted by the Commissioners to the necessary work of revision, and in June the assessment rolls will be made out, so that they may be ready for official action by the Board of Aldermen on the first Monday in July.

In the groups of property valuations which follow an effort has been made to include the most conspicuous public and private buildings in New York. Office buildings, completed and in process of construction; banks, hotels, theatres, churches, and residences are here enumerated together with Government, State, and city buildings, public parks, cemeteries, &c. The number and gross valuation of the pieces of property exempt from taxation make an interesting exhibit.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

The Rapid Erection of Large Structures Has Enhanced Values.

In the lower part of the city, where a score or more of large and costly office buildings have been erected within the past two or three years, property has advanced slightly in value, and in a few localities the Tax Commissioners have increased valuations a trifle. Following are the valuations for 1897:

Equitable Life Assurance Society	$3,800,000
Mutual Life Insurance Company	2,070,000
New York Life Insurance Co.	1,900,000
Mills Building	1,800,000
Stewart Building	1,515,000
Postal Telegraph, J. W. Mackay	900,000
Home Life Insurance Company	500,000
Bowling Green Building, Broadway Realty Company	1,300,000
Washington Building	1,000,000
Exchange Court, John Jacob Astor	1,200,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Standard Oil Building	1,400,000
Wells Building	775,000
Hudson Building	500,000
Aldrich Court	700,000
H. D. Aldrich & Bro., 29 B'way	450,000
Rector St. Arcade, est. O. B. Potter	625,000
Union Trust Company	1,200,000
American Surety Building	1,500,000
Shermerhorn Building	350,000
Fidelity and Casualty Company	325,000
West Union Telegraph (down town)	1,500,000
St. Paul Bldg., H. O. Havemeyer	800,000
Corbin Building	415,000
Syndicate Realty Company	850,000
John E. Searles	350,000
Mutual Life Ins. (old building)	800,000
Trinity Building	700,000
Boreel Building	1,100,000
Astor Building, John Jacob Astor	900,000
Stevens Building, Adele L. Stevens	700,000
Washington Life Insurance Bldg.	325,000
Niagara Fire Insurance	425,000
Adams Express Company	730,000
Peter Marie's bldg., 72 to 74 B'way	350,000
Manhattan Hotel Co., (old Brand-	

reth House)	350,000
Mortimer Bldg., Richard Mortimer	350,000
Wilkes Building	825,000
Metropolitan Trust	390,000
United States Trust	725,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.	680,000
West. Union Bldg., 16 to 18 Broad	300,000
Com'l Cable Bldg., 20 Broad	500,000
Johnson Building	1,000,000
Edison Electric	500,000
Morris Building	425,000
Drexel Building	850,000
Lord's Court, J. T. Williams	750,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	600,000
Lackawanna Building	325,000
Eagle Fire Insurance Company	300,000
Central Trust Company	500,000
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	485,000
Post Building, Beaver Street	525,000
Delmonico Bldg., S. William St.	200,000
Mut. Life Ins. Co., Liberty St.	325,000
Jersey Central R. R. Building	800,000
Royal Insurance Company	450,007
Metropolitan Life Ins., Pine St.	375,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	225,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	225,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins.	450,000
Germania Life Ins. Co.	450,000
Continental Insurance Co.	400,003
Anson Phelps Stokes Building	350,000
Cent. Syn. Bldg., 320 to 324 B'way	750,000
American News Company	250,000
J. T. Williams, 377 to 379 B'way	225,000
Benedict Building, 169 to 171 B'way	400,000
Williamsburg Fire Insurance Co.	325,000
Delaware & Hudson Canal Bldg.	750,000
Havemeyer Building	750,000
Diamond Exchange	125,000
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	525,000
Bryant Building, Parke Goodwin	400,000
Knox Building, O. Knox	175,000
Wm. M. Ivins Syndicate Bldg.	750,000
Old World Building	200,000
Potter Building	900,000
The Woodbridge Co., 98 William	400,000
Temple Court, estate Eugene Kelly	800,000
American Tract Society	1,000,000
Fulton Building	425,000
Fowler Building	325,000
Sheldon Building	140,000
Law Building	130,000
Bennett Building, Nassau Street	600,000
Vanderbilt Building	750,000
Nassau Chambers	200,000
N. Y. Ledger Building, Robert Bonner	105,000
R. Guggenheimer Block, (old New York Hotel)	1,500,000
American Bible Society	212,500
John Wanamaker	1,100,000
Charles Broadway Rouss	550,000
Henry O. Havemeyer, 568 to 572 Broadway	525,000
Same, 574 to 576 Broadway	325,000
Same, 578 to 582 Broadway	478,000
Broadway Cable Co., 621 B'way	1,100,000
Staats Zeitung Building	400,000
Pulitzer Building	950,000
Sun Publishing Co.	155,000
Tribune Association	540,000
The Times Building	775,000
Evening Post, Broadway, Trustee of I. Henderson	550,000
Mail and Express, estate of Elliott F. Shepard	575,000
Puck Building, E. Houston	450,000
Property east side of Broadway, between 33d and 34th Streets, H. McAlpin	1,000,000
Lincoln Building	360,000
Building in course of construction, 5 and 9 Union Square, M. S. Van Bueren	3,000,000
Tiffany & Co.	425,000
Arnold & Constable	800,000
Store building, 19th Street, B'way, and 5th Avenue	1,075,000
Metropolitan Life, Madison Avenue and 23d Street	1,000,000
Same, addition on 27th Street	550,000
B. Altman	825,000
Siegel-Cooper Co.	1,350,000
Presbyterian Building	725,000
Van Ingen Building	575,000
Western Union Building, 23d St.	200,000
Stern Brothers	700,000
Schermerhorn Building	260,000
Building nearly completed at B'way and 25th Street, Isaac Townsend estate	550,000

BANK PROPERTY.

Valuations Unchanged Except in Case of New Buildings.

The only changes made in the valuation of bank property is where new and more costly buildings have replaced the old ones:

New York Clearing House Association	$600,000
Chemical National Bank	200,000
Broadway Bank	325,000
Importers and Traders'	250,000
Shoe and Leather	300,000
Emigrants' Savings	375,000
Continental	475,000
Hanover National	600,000
Seaman's Savings	375,000
United Bank Building	1,100,000
National Park	775,000
National Bank of Commerce	1,100,000
American Exchange National	500,000
St. Nicholas	200,000
Leather Manufacturers'	280,000
Mechanics'	625,000
United States National	450,000
Corn Exchange	600,000
Bank of State of New York	250,000
Brown Brothers	600,000
National City	385,000
Bank of New York	575,000
Bank of America	875,000
Manhattan Company	1,300,000
Gallatin National	675,000
Fourth National	500,000
Ninth National	350,000
National Citizens'	215,000
Mercantile National	165,000
Citizens' Savings	100,000
Bowery Savings	310,000
Manhattan Savings	365,000
Union Dime	350,000
Market and Fulton National	300,000
German Savings	200,000
Pacific Bank	125,000
Greenwich Savings	250,000

THE EXCHANGES.

Officers of the Business Marts Think They Are Rated Too High.

The tax-paying representatives of the various business Exchanges think that property is valued too high. A year or two ago the Stock Exchange succeeded in getting a reduction of about $150,000. Below are the present ratings:

Produce Exchange	$2,150,000
Stock Exchange	1,100,000
Con. Stock and Petroleum Ex.	950,000
Cotton Exchange	600,000
Coffee Exchange	325,000
Real Estate Exchange	350,000
Mechanics' Exchange	150,000

HOTELS AND CLUBS.

The Valuation of Some Hotels Has Been Reduced.

As the new and more modern hotels increase in number, the valuation of the older hotels depreciates. The Tax Commissioners have recognized that fact in making their appraisements.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, owned by Amos R. Eno	$2,000,000
Hoffman House, part owned by S. V. Hoffman	250,000
Same, part owned by Louisa M. Gerry	235,000
St. James's Hotel	450,000
Victoria Hotel	750,000
The Gerlach	300,000
Coleman House, (now Metropolitan)	480,000
Sturtevant House	600,000
St. Cloud Hotel, D. C. and V. Pell	630,000
The Gerard, William Rankin	275,000
Gilsey House	605,000
Holland House	700,000
Grand Hotel	425,000
Imperial Hotel	790,000
Waldorf Hotel, W. W. Astor	1,350,000
Same, addition in 34th Street, John Jacob Astor	1,200,000
New Netherland Hotel, W. W. Astor	800,000
Hotel Bristol, Louisa M. Gerry	475,000
Plaza Hotel	1,225,000
Murray Hill Hotel	500,000
Manhattan Hotel	800,000
Windsor Hotel, Elbridge T. Gerry	800,000
Buckingham Hotel	550,000
Hotel Savoy	800,000
Grand Union Hotel	350,000
Apartments n. e. cor. 5th Av. and 58th St.; R. J. Livingston estate	400,000
Navarro apartments, 7th Av., 58th and 59th Sts.; José F. Navarro	2,255,000
Hotel Grenoble; William Noble	500,000
Osborne apartments, 7th Av. and 57th St.; William Taylor, ex'r	500,000
Continental Hotel	210,000
Park Avenue Hotel	525,000
New Amsterdam Hotel	130,000
Gramercy apartments, Gramercy Park East	210,000
Marlborough Hotel	600,000
Hotel Normandie	275,000
Albermarle Hotel, F. T. Kinney	550,000
Astor House	1,000,000
St. Denis Hotel	410,000
Cosmopolitan Hotel	150,000
Morton House, estate of Courtlandt Palmer	350,000
Manhattan Club, formerly A. T. Stewart's mansion	600,000
Metropolitan Club	800,000

HUDSON'S BAY OTTER GARMENTS, THE most elegant and serviceable of all dyed furs. We are making over to new styles Otter garments which we sold fifteen years ago. C. C. SHAYNE makes a specialty of Genuine Otter. 104 West 42d St.

Progress Club	400,000
New York Club	175,000
University Club	450,000
Knickerbocker Athletic Club, J. D. Adams	325,000
Catholic Club	150,000
Union League Club	525,000
Players Club	50,000
Union Club	200,000
New York Bar Association	200,000

THEATRES.

Taxable Value of This Kind of Property Remains Unchanged.

The following valuations of theatre property are practically the same as were applied last year:

Fifth Avenue Theatre	$530,000
Gaiety Theatre	250,000
Broadway Theatre, M. Zaborowski	375,000
Olympia Theatre, Oscar Hammerstein	550,000
Daly's Theatre	300,000
Wallack's Theatre	330,000
Lenox Lyceum, John D. Crimmins	200,000
Carnegie Music Hall	1,000,000
Garrick Theatre	110,000
Madison Square Garden	1,250,000
Grand Opera House, Jay Gould estate	425,000
Koster & Bial's Music Hall	255,000
Herald Square Theatre	400,000
Casino	300,000
Knickerbocker Theatre, Robert Goelet	400,000
Metropolitan Opera House	1,000,000
Empire Theatre	215,000
Chickering Hall	205,000
Eden Musée	205,000
Hoyt's Theatre, Amos R. Eno	145,000
Harlem Opera House, Oscar Hammerstein	200,000
Columbus Theatre	165,000

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Valuations of Some of the Most Notable Dwellings.

The following are the valuations of some of the principal residences of the fashionable part of the city:

Elbridge T. Gerry, 61st Street and 5th Avenue	$500,000
Alva E. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Madison Avenue and 72d Street	125,000
John Jacob Astor, 5th Avenue and 65th Street	500,000
Tiffany mansion, 72d Street and Madison Avenue	300,000
H. O. Havemeyer, 5th Avenue and 66th Street	300,000
Vanderbilt mansion, 640 5th Av.	550,000
Mrs. Emily E. Sloane, 642 5th Av.	235,000
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, 2 West 52d Street	240,000
D. O. Mills, 634 5th Avenue	150,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, 5th Avenue and 52d Street	500,000
Almy G. Gallatin, 670 5th Avenue	230,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, 684 5th Avenue	275,000
W. C. Whitney, 5th Avenue and 57th Street	350,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 5th Avenue, 57th and 58th Streets	1,300,000
William Rockefeller, 689 5th Av.	130,000
C. P. Huntington, 5th Avenue and 57th Street	550,000
George Gould, 5th Avenue and 67th Street	215,000
T. Havemeyer, Madison Avenue and 38th Street	200,000
Isaac Stern, 858 Madison Avenue	200,000
Mary A. Yerkes, 864 Madison Av.	275,000
A. L. Barber, house 5th Avenue and 68th Street, now occupied by ex-Gov. Morton and recently purchased by W. C. Whitney	375,000
Alfred D. Peil, (house known as "Pickhardt's Folly,") 5th Avenue and 74th Street	320,000
Henry F. Sloane, 9 West 72d St.	125,000
Henry H. Cook, 5th Avenue and 78th Street	250,000
W. B. Astor estate, 5th Avenue and 35th Street	125,000
W. B. Astor estate, 5th Avenue and 37th Street	150,000
Robert Goelet, 402 5th Avenue	260,000
B. Altman, 367 5th Avenue	200,000
F. W. Vanderbilt, 453 5th Avenue	115,000
F. W. Vanderbilt, 457 5th Avenue	200,000
Tilden residence, Gramercy Park	125,000
Mrs. C. Schermerhorn, 49 West 23d Street	90,000

FREE FROM TAXES.

Many Millions of Federal, City, and Church Property Exempt.

Following are the most important pieces of property that are exempted by law from the payment of taxes. The total valuation of exempted property in this city exceeds $200,000,000.

United States Property.

Post Office	$9,000,000
Governor's Island	3,500,000
Custom House	2,600,000
Sub-Treasury	2,000,000
Assay Office	850,000
Barge Office	450,000
Army and Navy Building	375,000
Coast Survey Building	35,000

City Property.

Central Park	$95,000,000
The Plaza, entrance to Park	750,000
City Hall Park, with all buildings thereon	22,000,000
Manhattan Square	5,200,000
Union Square	2,800,000
Lincoln statue	1,000
Washington statue	1,000
Madison Square	4,500,000
Washington Square	1,750,000
Tompkins Square	2,000,000
Morningside Park	2,500,000
Riverside Park	3,000,000
Van Cortlandt Park	3,000,000
Bronx Park	1,600,000
Crotona Park	550,000
Mulberry Bend Park	900,000
Paradise Park	50,000
Bryant Park	4,450,000
Blackwell's Island	6,000,000
Twenty-second Regt. Armory	350,000
Seventh Regiment Armory	700,000
Fire Headquarters	125,000
Gramercy Park	100,000
Seventy-first Regt. Armory	900,000
State Arsenal	500,000
The Tombs	600,000
Criminal Court Building	1,200,000

Church Property.

Cathedral St. John the Divine	$1,750,000
Trinity Church	4,000,000
Trinity Cemetery, Harlem	600,000
Grace Church	430,000
Church of the Strangers	70,000
St. Mark's Church	175,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 23d Street	600,000
Tabernacle, 34th Street	600,000
Madison Square Presbyterian	375,000
St. Patrick's Cathedral	3,000,000
Collegiate Reformed Church	750,000
Temple Emanu-El	700,000
St. Bartholomew's	375,000
Church of the Heavenly Rest	200,000
Orphan Asylum	2,100,000
Woman's Hospital	450,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	265,000
Columbia College, 49th Street	800,000
Roosevelt Hospital	750,000
College of Physicians and Surgeons	600,000
Church of St. Paul the Apostle	600,000
Presbyterian Hospital	1,000,000
Lenox Library	750,000
Temple Beth-El, Hebrew	400,000
St. Vincent Ferrar Church	450,000
Mt. Sinai Hospital	300,000
Chapin Home	200,000
Hahnemann Hospital	200,000
Normal College	750,000
Brick Presbyterian Church	450,000
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church	300,000
Institution for the Blind	750,000
St. Francis Xavier's Church	700,000
New York Hospital	250,000
Methodist Book Concern	415,000
Masonic Hall, (exempt under a special law)	600,000
Shearith Israel Synagogue	275,000
Holy Communion Church	285,000

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Valuations of College, Hospital, and Other Structures.

The following are the valuations of college, hospital, railroad, and other buildings:

Columbia College, new buildings	$3,000,000
St. Luke's Hospital	1,300,000
Convent of the Sacred Heart	3,000,000
Sheltering Arms	135,000
Manhattan College	2,250,000
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	400,000
Tompkins Market	100,000
N. Y. Historical Society	750,000
Young Men's Institute, Bowery	50,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	125,000
Essex Market	150,000
Ludlow Street Jail	130,000
American Hebrew Mission	12,000
Marble Cemetery	75,000
Montefiore Home	150,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	140,000
Astor Library	200,000
Cooper Union	500,000
Bible House	203,000
Roosevelt Hospital	200,000
University Building, Washington Square	500,000

Here's a good tip: Saturday is the last day of our great remnant sale.

Suits to order, $14.00. Overcoats, silk lined, $14.00. Coat and Vest, $10.50. Trousers, $3.50. Former prices $16.00 to $40.00.

The workmanship and trimmings of our standard quality.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

Grand Central Station	2,400,000
Other property adjacent to station	1,715,000
Third Av. cable road power house, 65th St. and 3d Av.	1,050,000
Metropolitan Traction Co. power house, 25th St., near Lex. Av.	575,000

RESULTS OF CHILD STUDY.

Dr. Hervey's Address to the Sunday School Association.

Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers' College, addressed the New York Sunday School Association last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on the subject, "Results of Child Study, Helpful to Sunday School Teachers." Previous to this address Miss Amanda Lang of the East Fourteenth Street Grammar School gave an interesting exhibition of class work, illustrating the process of development by observation.

Dr. Hervey defined child study as "regarding the child as a thing to become acquainted with." The Bible, he said, had been the centre of Sunday school study, but it should be remembered that there were two in the class, pupil as well as teacher. The latter too often considered what the child must come to know, rather than what the pupils were ready to receive.

DR. PARKHURST'S SOCIETY.

Its Leader Explains the Report of Financial Embarrassment.

The fact that one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime had recently resigned had given rise to the rumor that the society is in a bad way financially, and that a policy of retrenchment had been adopted.

Dr. Parkhurst told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that some time ago the society was made one of the residuary legatees of an estate by which it would some day secure about $200,000. The knowledge of this had apparently caused many persons to think that the society therefore did not require further public aid. He had issued an address to the public setting forth that it would be a long time before the money was at the society's disposal, and no matter how well it was invested the income would not be sufficient to carry on the work.

Dr. Parkhurst said Agent Walter L. Stewart had resigned simply because he desired to go into some other business.

A SURPRISE FOR JEFFERSON.

The Actor Found Himself a Guest of a Woman's Club.

The Professional Woman's League, for the first time in its history, entertained a man as a guest at its clubrooms yesterday. Joseph Jefferson was the man, and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, as President of the league, introduced him, saying she hoped Mr. Jefferson appreciated the honor. Mr. Jefferson was not the guest of the day whose name had been heralded in advance. That honor belonged to Miss Elizabeth Marbury. Mr. Jefferson was caught on the wing, so to speak. Under the direction of Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Jr., he had been viewing the beauties of the league's domicile. The large hall where the reception was held was the last place to which he was taken, and there he was invited to a seat on the platform.

"Mr. Jefferson will open the exercises of the day," said Mrs. Palmer.

"Oh, will he?" queried the surprised visitor. "Yes, I think I will," he added. Then he paid the league compliments, and told stories, all of which were heartily applauded.

There was a pleasant entertainment of music and papers. One of the latter was by Mrs. John Gaffney, Secretary of the Society for Political Study. This was upon "Evolution." "Now, we are all women together," commenced Mrs. Gaffney, as she had intended to open her paper—"except this one man," she was obliged to add. "I had not counted upon this one man, and I have got to talk right at him all the time." Mrs. Gaffney did not treat the masculine half of the community with undue consideration. Mr. Jefferson listened to it all and laughed with the rest.

"I don't want you to think I am driven out of Eden," he said, as he rose to leave at last.

When Mr. Jefferson left, Miss Marbury was introduced with a salute which is accorded only to women, refreshments were served, and the league and its guests settled down to ice cream and general sociability.

La Champagne's Stormy Voyage.

The French line steamship La Champagne, which arrived Sunday night, had seven of her boats damaged by the high seas that swept her during a greater part of the voyage. The passengers found it difficult to sleep, and one night, when an unusually heavy mass of water struck the steamship, many rushed from their staterooms in terror. Every one suffered from seasickness. Two thick horses being brought over by M. Gautier to perform at Koster & Bial's died from nausea.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES ACT

FORMAL VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Tracy Presides Over New York's Electors—A Day of Jubilee for Maryland Republicans—Watson Gets Four Votes in Nebraska.

The Electors chosen last November met at the different State capitals yesterday. Their votes were cast for President and Vice President. One copy of the vote in each State was immediately forwarded to the President by mail, and each State selected two messengers who should in person convey copies to the President of the Senate and the nearest United States District Judge, respectively.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Electoral College met at noon in the Senate Chamber and was called to order by Secretary of State Palmer. Before being called to order, the Electors were photographed in a group, in front of the Lieutenant Governor's desk. The galleries were well filled with ladies.

The Rev. Dr. Holmes invoked the Divine blessing on the work of the college. The oath was administered to the Electors by the Secretary of State, after which Gen. B. F. Tracy was elected President. On taking the chair, Gen. Tracy said:

"Gentlemen of the Electoral College: I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over you on this interesting and important occasion. We have met as an Electoral College to cast the vote of the State of New York in pursuance to the instructions of the people of this State at the last election.

"That vote it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to cast for William McKinley for President and Garret A. Hobart for Vice President, and in casting that vote we shall do it in the hope and in the conviction, even, that the Administration which is to be called into power by the Electoral College of the Constitution of this Nation this day will, by its establishment and by the establishment of Congress, already elected, be able to secure and maintain the peace of the country and to bring about again a revival of prosperity such as this country know in 1891 and 1892, and which we sincerely hope and trust and believe will be permanent, at least for many years to come."

Leopold Stern of New York and George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo were made Secretaries. Committees were appointed, and then the entire thirty-six Electors cast their votes for William McKinley for President and Garret A. Hobart for Vice President, a ballot being taken for each office.

William Easton of Albany, Herman O. Armour of New York, and Seth M. Milliken of New York were appointed by President Tracy as a committee to go to the Albany Post Office and mail to the President of the United States Senate the envelope containing a record of the work of the college in casting its vote for President and Vice President.

James G. Cutler of Rochester was named as messenger to the President of the United States Senate and Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn as messenger to the United States Judge for the Northern District of New York, to give each of the officials the envelope containing the vote of the college for President and Vice President.

A recess was taken, during which the Electors called in a body on Gov. Black. They were entertained at luncheon at the Fort Orange Club by William Easton, the Albany Elector.

After recess the Secretary of State delivered to the various messengers the certified copies of the vote cast by the college. When the committee which had mailed a copy to the President of the Senate reported its action, the college adjourned, having ordered that the minutes be printed in pamphlet form.

Jubilee Occasion in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—The Maryland Presidential Electors met in the State House at noon to-day and, for the first time in thirty-two years, cast the vote of the State for Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It was made a jubilee occasion. A special train from Baltimore brought the Electors here with the Wellington Republican Association acting as an escort. A few special guests were also on the train. After the casting of the ballot, Gov. Lowndes entertained the Electors and a number of well-known Republicans at luncheon.

New Jersey's Vote Cast.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The New Jersey Electors met this afternoon, and cast the ten votes of the State for McKinley and Hobart. Samuel H. Grey of Camden was Chairman of the college, and Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield acted as Secretary. All the Electors, as well as Vice President-elect Hobart and Senator William J. Sewell, dined with Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, at her mansion on West State Street.

Bryan's One Vote in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Kentucky Presidential Electors organized at 10 o'clock this morning and settled the tie vote of J. S. R. Wedding and H. S. Howe by electing Wedding the eleventh McKinley Elector.

The ballot for President and Vice President resulted: McKinley and Hobart, 12; Bryan and Sewall, 1.

Nebraska Gives Four Votes to Watson.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—The Electoral College of Nebraska met here at noon today. All the Electors cast their ballots for Bryan for President, while the four Democrats voted for Sewall, and the four Populists for Watson, for Vice President. It had been reported that six votes would be cast for Watson and two for Sewall. Ex-Senator Metz of Omaha will be the messenger.

A New Rift Discovered in Mars.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A telegram received to-day by Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie of Harvard Observatory from the Lowell Observatory, now situated near the City of Mexico, announced that a rift has been observed in the Martian north polar cap since Jan. 7 in longitude 40 degrees.

Safety comes first, in washing. What is the use of making the work easy, as long as it's risky or dangerous? What does it matter how little a thing costs, or how many prizes you get with it, if it rots and ruins the clothes? It can't be that you want to take any chances. Use Pearline. Nothing that has ever been used for washing or cleaning is more absolutely harmless than Pearline. It gives you the easiest, the quickest, the most thoroughly economical work. 629

DO NOT TRIFLE!

Whenever You Feel at All Out of Sorts Look Out for Grip—What to Do.

Nearly every physician, every scientist, and every sufferer has been asking this great question: What is the Grip? Some have asserted that it is a dangerous microbe which comes into the system, breeds several millions every second, and soon overruns the body with disease. Others have said that we are passing through a region of star-dust, and that the minute particles are drawn into the body with every breath. Whatever it may be, it is certain that it is something within the body which is fighting with the body to undermine the life.

What would common sense dictate in such an emergency? Counteract the enemy. Drive it from the system. Do not trifle with it. Act promptly and wisely at the first approach of the symptoms which you can readily detect. Take something which can counteract their deadly influence. Spirits of some kind are the best things to take, and whiskey is preferable to any other kind of spirits. But it should be borne very carefully in mind that only pure whiskey will have the effect, and it should also be remembered that Duffy's pure malt whiskey stands at the head of all preparations and is the only medicinal whiskey upon the market. There are many unscrupulous dealers who will assure you that any whiskey will answer the purpose, but they are wrong and are trying to deceive you.

PLATT WOULD NOT HAVE IT.

Declined to Have the Electoral College Indorse His Candidacy.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—An attempt was made to-day to secure the indorsement of the Electoral College of the candidacy of Mr. Platt for the United States Senatorship.

Elector Henry Birrell of New York City tried to introduce a resolution indorsing the leadership of Mr. Platt, as well as his candidacy for United States Senator.

When Mr. Birrell's resolution was handed to the Secretary, the Secretary started to read it, but President Tracy decided that the resolution could not be received at that time, as a question of adjournment was under consideration. The resolution was returned to Mr. Birrell, and it did not again make its appearance.

Gen. Tracy stated after the College had adjourned that he understood Mr. Platt had been informed by telegraph of Mr. Birrell's proposed resolution and had telegraphed in reply that he did not desire any such resolution to be passed by the College.

THE CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

His Daughter Wants Part of the Property Left to Mrs. Ash.

The contest over the will of William Campbell, who died in October, 1895, at his home, 340 West Fifty-eighth Street, came up for hearing yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. Campbell was a wall paper manufacturer, and left an estate valued at about $1,000,000.

The bulk of the property was left to Mrs. Lillian Ash, and to Mr. Campbell's only daughter, Mrs. Estelle L. Salomon, he left $75,000. Mrs. Salomon is contesting the will on the ground that Mrs. Ash used undue influence over her father, and that Mr. Campbell was not in his right mind.

Dr. A. Brayton Ball testified that he attended Mr. Campbell in his last illness, and was a witness to the will. Mr. Campbell was very ill when the will was drawn, but the witness thought he was mentally sound. Dr. Ball said he had seen Mrs. Ash at Campbell's house nearly every time he called, and supposed that she was Campbell's wife until after the latter's death.

Lawyer Irwin A. Spink, who drew up Campbell's will, said that he believed Mr. Campbell was in his right mind when he signed the will.

The case is still on.

POTTIER & STYMUS NOTES.

An Execution Which the Company Will Speedily Settle.

An execution was issued yesterday, for $15,325, against the Pottier & Stymus Company, manufacturers of fine furniture and interior decorations at 375 Lexington Avenue. The execution was in favor of the Bank of Commerce, on three notes made by the company in April and May last, for $5,000 each, which were delivered to the Murray Hill Bank and passed into the hands of the Bank of Commerce. Judgment was taken on the notes by default.

W. P. Stymus, Jr., President of the company, said last evening:

"We were carrying a regular line of discount at the Murray Hill Bank when it failed. These notes were given, together with security amounting to $30,000. The Murray Hill Bank hypothecated the notes to the Bank of Commerce, but never delivered the security. When the Bank of Commerce asked us to pay the notes, we refused unless the security was returned. While the matter stood in this condition, the Bank of Commerce took judgment. Late yesterday afternoon we came to an agreement with the bank officials. Two of the notes will be settled with the Bank of Commerce to-morrow morning. The last will be settled with the Murray Hill Bank. That is all there is in the matter, which will have no effect on our business at all."

Comparative Study of the Drama.

Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith will on Feb. 6 begin his second series of ten conferences on comparative literature at the Carnegie Lyceum. Such conferences will be held on successive Saturday mornings from 10 to 11:30, and will be devoted to comparative studies of the drama, and its evolution in literature. In addition to these conferences, Prof. Sprague-Smith will also open a series of twenty Monday morning talks and discussions in the field of dramatic literature, beginning Monday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock. At these meetings the first half hour will be devoted to analysis and criticism of the Shakespearean drama, a half hour to the foreign drama selected for comparison, and the third half hour will be open to questions and discussions.

American Sabbath Union.

The American Sabbath Union held its eighth annual meeting at the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. George S. Mott presided over the session, which was given up to the report of the union's work by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles of Newark, N. J. It reviewed briefly the work done by the union since its organization, eight years ago. Dr. Knowles said that the main object of the union was to preserve the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship, and that the co-operation of every religious society in the country was desired. Informal addresses followed by the Rev. David J. Burrell and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. A new Board of Managers was elected.

Westminster Kennel Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Westminster Kennel Club was held last night at Delmonico's. The following were elected on the Board of Governors: J. G. K. Duer, R. C. Cornell, F. O. De Luze, George De F. Grant, W. Rutherfurd, R. H. Williams, R. V. McKim, L. Fitzgerald, B. R. Kittredge, D. Crocker, T. Paton, D. Nason, C. M. Chapin, W. R. Knapp, H. K. Knapp, G. P. Work, and W. W. Watrous. The Governors then elected J. G. K. Duer, President; R. C. Cornell, Vice President; D. Crocker, Secretary, and F. O. De Luze, Treasurer.

JESSE D. FROST SLATED.

He Will be Chairman of Kings County Republican Committee.

Sheriff Buttling said yesterday that Jesse D. Frost of the Twenty-second Ward will be chosen Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, which meets to-night. This selection caused surprise to the Republicans of Brooklyn. Sheriff Buttling said last night that Mr. Frost had held several offices of importance in the ward organization.

Mr. Frost is superintendent of a department in the Ansonia Clock Works in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. He is a friend of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and it is understood that his selection is due to Mr. Woodruff's influence.

John K. Neal has been slated for Secretary of the committee, and Robert A. Sharkey for Treasurer.

ITALIAN STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

Form an Association in Order to Prevent Rate Cutting.

A meeting of Italian steamship agents was held yesterday at 88 Mulberry Street to perfect the organization of an association to prevent the cutting of rates between New York and Mediterranean ports. A similar organization formerly existed, but some of its members were charged with violating certain of the rules and the others lost interest.

The association has now been reorganized under the name of the Italian Steamship Agents' Society of New York, and the following officers have been elected: President—Giovanni Lordi; First Vice President—Angelo Leguiti; Second Vice President—Luigi V. Pugazy; Treasurer—Cesare Conti; Secretary—Francesco Aiello; Directors—Felice Tocci, A. Delli Paoli, Nicola Yuzzolino, R. Paura, Andrea Cuneo, and F. D. Malzone.

The society has a membership of about thirty-five, which includes all the authorized representatives of the lines comprising what is known as the Mediterranean Conference of Steamship Companies.

The members of the association will now insist on a commission of $2 on every ticket. The proceeds from commissions will be pooled and divided equally among the members twice a year.

BIG JEWELRY FIRM FAILS.

Koch, Dreyfus & Co. Have Transferred Their Assets.

Koch, Dreyfus & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry, watches, and diamonds, at 22 John Street, are in financial difficulties, and have made a transfer of their assets through Hays & Greenbaum, to secure their various confidential creditors. The house is a very old one, and the news of their trouble caused much talk in the trade. The partners are Nathan Koch, Leon Dreyfus, and Isaac Pforzheimer.

Mr. Koch started the business in 1840 at New Orleans, and ten years later Mr. Dreyfus, his brother-in-law, became a partner. The business was removed to this city in May, 1880. Mr. Pforzheimer was admitted to the firm in 1890, and he was reported to have put in $50,000 capital. The firm was reputed to have over $160,000 capital a few years ago, but since then it has shrunk materially, as the volume of business has fallen off greatly, and they made some losses by bad debts. They generally carried a large stock, which was slow to move, collections have been slow, and many of their customers were behind, it is said, and had to be carried a long time.

Hays & Greenbaum said the firm had been struggling very hard during the past two years, hoping for better times; business had fallen off a great deal, they had suffered some severe losses, and in order to keep going had borrowed largely from friends during the past year. These parties wanted to be protected for their loans, so the firm transfered their stock and accounts to secure these claims. Asked if the liabilities would exceed $200,000, they replied that they did not know exactly how much the liabilities are, but thought this figure was about right. They did not care to give the names of the creditors who had been secured, but it is said there are eight in all, and they have been secured only for money loaned to the firm, the merchandise creditors not being included. It is said in the trade that Robbins & Appleton and the Elgin Watch Company are among those secured, the latter having received a chattel mortgage on the fixtures for $3,623.

Young Women's Christian Work.

The Young Women's Christian Association held its annual meeting yesterday at its rooms, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Clarence C. Beebe, the President, made the annual address, congratulating the members on the successful year, and urging them to renewed efforts. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Miss M. A. Stimson, Miss M. T. Cockroft, Miss Emma Van Buren, Miss H. A. Butterworth, Mrs. Royal S. Crane, and Mrs. B. F. Watson.

WANAMAKER SPECIALTIES

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*Our own copper plate engravers and printers, controlled by managers of large experience and fine taste, ins

THE MONETARY CONVENTION

TALK OF THE DELEGATES ALREADY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

A Commission Suggested to Review the Financial Question and a Committee to Advise Congress in Its Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—There is just a little feeling among the delegates to the monetary conference who have already arrived concerning the outcome of the meeting, whether it should result in the appointment of a National commission selected by the conference, a National commission selected by Congress, or a committee to be chosen by the body in session here this week, to act as advisers of Congress on financial matters.

The promoters of the conference, who are mainly members of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, favor the first suggestion of a commission. Some of them are very much in earnest in the matter and will insist on their point. Others, however, are willing to leave it to the conference, or even the Committee on Resolutions, to decide. The Eastern, New England, and part of the Western delegates, according to the talks had with them by THE NEW YORK TIMES's representative to-night, are divided, many of them being indifferent as to this feature of the conference. The New York delegation is non-committal, and nearly all the members said that they would not attempt to dictate their views to the meeting, but rather try to act for the good of all. Mr. W. E. Dodge leans toward the commission idea, however, and he said to-night:

Mr. Dodge's Views.

"All I know about this convention is that it is a conference of business men, who will meet to study and discuss in a business way the financial needs of the country. Since the war the people have given no thoughtful study to the financial question, and it has got into deeper and deeper complications. We must do as any corporation or business concern would do—study the conditions with care, and see if there is any way of simplifying the system and of bettering our condition as a people. It will be quite impossible for this convention, with such a short session and such a short time for conference, to come to any definite conclusion as to the best plan to be adopted."

"I hope the convention will appoint a commission to study the subject and formulate some plan that will have the confidence of the entire country. If the meeting takes wide action, the best interests of this country and its people will be conserved. Another thing: This monetary conference, it should be understood, is not in the interest of any one section or one theory, but will endeavor to harmonize all views and plans into one symmetrical idea for the good of the Nation. It will be entirely non-partisan and non-sectional in its works and its deliberations."

The Present Outlook.

"What do you think of the present outlook for the country in a business way?"

"There is no reason why we should not have prosperity if there is a wise adjustment of the financial question. It is the unrest and uncertainty financially that prevent things taking good shape."

George Foster Peabody said: "It seems to me that the convention should disclose its thorough representative business character and should then appoint somebody to make a study of the conditions prevailing in the country and indicate the remedy. I think the Eastern and New York interests are as much under the harrow because of our present unscientific system as those of any part of the country. The representation here from New York is composed of strong business men, thoroughly interested in finding some way for a general agreement as to what is best to be done."

Maintain the Gold Standard.

Mr. Henry Villard is here not as a delegate, but as a looker-on. He said: "My idea is that the Monetary Convention should give assurance that it will devote itself seriously to maintaining the gold standard. It will be a mistake if there is not a brief, direct, and simple declaration in favor of the maintenance of that standard. This for the reason that a great deal of the discouragement and depression is again generally felt, because, since the election, there has been no utterance on the part of the Administration that is about to come in regarding the maintaining of the gold standard."

Mr. Villard does not think that much can be gained by the appointment of a commission. That would simply mean the collating of ideas into a printed volume, which would do no good. A committee which could confer with Congress when financial legislation was under consideration would be more to his idea. Members of Congress had also approved of this plan.

The conference promises to bea most interesting and representative gathering. The delegates, almost without exception, are men of affairs who have come here at considerable sacrifice of personal interests. They are earnest and thoughtful, and the town is delighted to welcome them.

Programme of the Conference.

The conference begins at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Hugh H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will call the convention to order, and will suggest ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard of Missouri for temporary Chairman. J. W. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Committee, will be the temporary Secretary, and Evans Woollen, Secretary of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, will be suggested for permanent Secretary. If the Executive Committee is asked to name the permanent Chairman, it will be C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia. He has consented to serve if called upon.

Mr. Stannard, it is understood, holds to the view that United States Treasury notes should be retired by the sale of Government bonds. Several resolutions are in preparation, asking Congress to amend the banking law so as to allow National banks to issue notes up to the par value of the Government bonds which they hold. Another favorite resolution looks to the increased circulation of coin by the withdrawal of all paper money of small denominations.

Some of the Delegates.

Among the delegates here to-night are George Foster Peabody of New York, who had taken a prominent part in the arrangements for the conference and arrived at noon; Henry Ferguson, Meigs H. Whaples, and John H. Hall of Hartford, Conn.; T. W. Osborn and John E. McIntosh of Auburn, N. Y.; Franklin Edson, John P. Irish, E. V. Smalley, and Evan Thomas of the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles E. Adams of Lowell, Mass., President of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, said this evening: "This convention I take it, will be conducted on purely business principles, and must be non-partisan to be of any benefit to the country at large. I think after the experience afforded us last Fall, that the business element, irrespective of party, are not free silver men. We have sacrificed something in time and money to come here, and our work should be of an unselfish character. The influence of business men through concerted action in aggregated bodies is on the increase in this country, and is bound in the very near future to improve the standard of our National business character.

Mr. Charles Ridgely, President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, fears that the conference will work harm by raising questions as to our present system, while no member of it will have anything to offer as a substitute which will not be more objectionable than the present system. He suggests that the conference might best serve the people by adjourning and having Congress provide sufficient revenue for the Government and to strengthen the gold reserve, leaving the currency as it now is.

Excellent arrangements have been made for the meeting to-morrow in Tomlinson Hall, those for the press and telegraph being especially convenient.

TAMMANY ROW ADJUSTED.

Compact in the Thirty-fourth District Until After the Primary.

After Jacob Seabold, the Purroy leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, left the Tammany organization, Thomas Lloyd and a number of members of the District General Committee remained with the organization, and it became an issue whether the "old-regulars" or the men who have been fighting for six months to oust Mr. Seabold should control the new General Committee, which is to be elected at the primary Friday night.

At John C. Sheehan's suggestion, each side appointed a conference committee. The "regulars" were represented by Thomas Lloyd, Herman Sulzer, and Percival Nagle, and the contestants by James F. Bishop, William J. Ellis, and Thomas Kennedy. These men failed to agree until yesterday, when they met in Mr. Sheehan's office, and signed a compact whereby each side shall have an equal number of men on the primary ticket, and whereby the question of leadership is left in abeyance until after the General Committee is elected. The "regulars" have suggested Percival Nagle for the leadership, but the contestants want one of their own number.

There is little hope of adjusting the row in the Thirty-third Assembly District, where the Hayes-Davidson people are seeking to defeat the Burke-Fallon people, and thus effect a change of leadership. It is said that some of the Justices of the Supreme Court have tried to get Nicholas J. Hayes to agree to a compromise, but that he has declared it is impossible for him to do so. Mr. Hayes is a Supreme Court Clerk. There will be two Supreme Court Justices elected this year, the terms of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Andrews expiring. This is one of the reasons why harmony is desired.

NOT FRIENDS OF PURROY.

Ridiculed at a Meeting in the Thirty-fourth District.

A mass meeting of Democrats of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, who are opposed to Mr. Purroy's action in his defection from Tammany Hall, was held at Loeffler's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue, last evening. There were about 500 present when the meeting was called to order by Peter Gacks. C. J. Earley presided, and resolutions were adopted pledging their support to Democratic principles and disapproving that portion of the Greater New York charter which abolishes the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Ex-Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts roundly denounced Henry D. Purroy's action in bolting, and ridiculed Purroy's argument to home rule. He said that there had been a growing discontent with Purroy among north side Democrats for several years past, and that if Mr. Purroy thought he was going to take a big following with him outside of Tammany Hall he was very much mistaken, for his power had dwindled to almost nothing, and he would find himself without support at the primaries.

TIE GAME OF ICE POLO.

Yonkers A. C. and Huguenots of New Rochelle Divide Honors.

The second game of ice polo in the Metropolitan League series was played last night at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, between the Yonkers Athletic Club team and the Huguenots of New Rochelle. It was one of the most exciting matches of the season.

The honors of the game belonged to Van Tassell, McCahill, and Hart of the Huguenots and Cook and H. Koch of the Yonkers Club. Each side got a goal. The teams lined up as follows:

Yonkers A. C.	Position.	Huguenot.
J. Hoch	First Rush	Herrick
Dickson	Second Rush	Hart
White	Centre	Archer
H. Koch	Half back	Van Tassell
Cook	Drive	Badau
Hupper, Kaiser	Goal	McCahill

Referee—J. Cornell. Goal Umpires—J. Hughes and T. Thompson. Goals—Cook and Van Tassell. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

The Passaics will play the New York Polo Club to-morrow night.

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

Society of Medical Jurisprudence Wants the Present Law Repealed.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at its meeting in the Academy of Medicine last evening, appointed a committee of five to confer with a like committee from the County Medical Society, looking to the repeal of the law regarding the commitment of the insane.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka bitterly attacked the law because it delayed the commitment of patients, and was a hardship to physicians. He also referred to the recent order of President Croft of the Charities Department, affecting the reception of the insane at Bellevue Hospital.

Hardwicke defended the law. He said that despite the claims of physicians, sane persons were sometimes sent to an asylum.

Dr. Spitzka asked him to name a case, and Mr. Hardwicke mentioned the case of James A. Barrymore.

Dr. Edward F. Brush, the new President of the society, read his inaugural address on criminology. A meeting will be held in the near future to hear the report of the committee on the repeal of the commitment law.

Police Justice Appointed.

William Kramer was yesterday appointed a Police Judge by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Harriman, who died recently. Mr. Kramer is a lawyer and a resident of the Nineteenth Ward. He was originally appointed a Police Judge last July, to take office from May 1 next, at the expiration of Judge Goetting's term.

James Hanan Dead.

James Hanan, the well-known shoe manufacturer and founder of the great shoe house of Hanan & Son, died at his home, 47 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, this morning. He was seventy-seven years old, and for the past year was in failing health, resulting from old age and exhaustion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The Tribune, the only Republican daily newspaper in North Carolina, made its first appearance yesterday morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—Col. E. M. Wright of Newark, N. J., fractured his ankle Saturday. Col. Wright was on Gen. McClellan's staff during the war.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of War has awarded to Hughes Brothers & Bangs of Syracuse, N. Y., the contract for the extension of the Buffalo Breakwater, at $1,765,450.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The steamer reported last night as in distress off Whitehead is the Durham City, bound from St. John for London. A large steamer took her in tow to-day and is bringing her to this port.

CHARDON, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The Citizens' Bank was robbed Saturday night by burglars, who opened the bank vault by working the combination lock. The burglars carried away $1,000 in cash, a valuable collection of coins, and a lot of the bank's papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The United States Court of Claims to-day decided that the act of March 3, 1885, regulating the pay of retired navy officers was not retroactive. The case in which this point was decided was that of D. M. Fuller, who sued for back pay as a retired Passed Assistant Engineer of the United States Navy.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

All Matters in Dispute to be Submitted—Two Sorts of Tribunals—Special Provision for Territorial Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Chronicle, which has vigorously and persistently advocated the conclusion of an arbitration treaty by Great Britain and the United States, will to-morrow publish the text of the treaty that has been signed at Washington.

The preamble expresses the desire of Great Britain and the United States to consolidate the relations of amity happily existing between them, and to consecrate by treaty the principle of international arbitration. The treaty proper provides:

Article I.—The parties agree to arbitrate, subject to this treaty, all questions in difference which they may fail to adjust themselves by diplomatic negotiations.

Article II.—All pecuniary claims or groups of claims which, in the aggregate, do not exceed £100,000 in amount and do not involve the determination of territorial claims shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitration tribunal constituted as provided for in the following article.

How Arbitrators Shall Be Chosen.

Article 3—Each party shall nominate one arbitrator who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so nominated shall, within two months of their nomination, select an umpire. In the event of their failing to do so within the limit of time, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article 10. The person so selected shall be President of the Tribunal. The award of a majority of the members shall be final.

Methods for Dividing Claims.

Article 4—All pecuniary claims or groups of claims exceeding £100,000, and all other matters in respect whereof either of the parties shall have rights against the other under the treaty or otherwise, provided they do not involve territorial claims, shall be decided by the tribunal constituted as follows:

Article 5—Any subject of arbitration described in Article 4 shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for in Article 3, the award whereof, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either party may within six months from the date of the award demand a review thereof. In such case, the matter in dispute shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal, consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom has been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected thus, namely, two by each party, one to act as umpire by these four and to be be chosen within three months from nomination. Failing to choose in time, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement of the nominating bodies in Article 3. In case they do not agree upon an umpire within three months of the date applied to by the parties, the umpire shall be selected as in Article 10, the person so selected to be President. The award of a majority shall be final.

Territorial Claims.

Article 6—Any controversy involving the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six members, three of whom, subject to the provisions of Article 8, shall be Judges of the Supreme Court or Justices of Circuit Courts, to be nominated by the President of the United States. The other three members shall be Judges of the British Supreme Court, or members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by the Queen. Their award by a majority of not less than five to one shall be final. If there is less than the prescribed majority the award shall also be final unless either party within three months protests that the award is erroneous. If the award is protested, or the members of the tribunal are equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers shall have been invited by one or the other party.

Objections to Jurisdiction.

Article 7—Objections shall not be made to the jurisdiction of the tribunal except thus: If before the close of the hearing of the claim the tribunal shall decide upon the motion of either party that the determination of the claim of a necessity involves a decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinct from its private rights of which it is merely an international representative, the jurisdiction of the tribunal over the claim shall cease and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration under Article 8.

Article 8—Where the question involved concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States the President may appoint a judicial officer of such State to be one of the arbitrators. Similarly, in the case of a British colony, her Majesty may appoint an officer thereof to be one of the arbitrators.

Article 9—Territorial claims shall include all claims to territory and all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation, access to fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to control the enjoyment of either's territory.

King of Sweden May Act.

Article 10.—If the nominating body designated by Articles 3 and 5 do not agree upon an umpire, the latter shall be appointed by the King of Sweden.

Here follows a paragraph which The Chronicle is unable to furnish accurately. It seems to provide for the withdrawal of the treaty in the event of either party notifying the other that changes in existing conditions make such withdrawal desirable.

Article 12 provides for each party paying its own counsel and arbitrators, but in the event of essential matters of difference it is the right of either party to receive disavowals or apologies for the acts of the other not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the tribunal finally disposing of the matter to direct whether the unsuccessful party bears any other expense.

Time and Place of Meeting.

Article 13. The time and place of meeting and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal itself. (This article also deals with the keeping of the records and stipulates that a decision shall be made if possible within three months from the close of the arguments.)

Article 14 provides that the treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date it becomes operative, and until a year after either party shall have notified the other of its wish to terminate it.

Article 15.—The treaty shall be ratified by the President and the Queen, the ratifications to be exchanged at Washington or London within six months of the date thereof.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are at the Albemarle.

—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore is at the Astor.

—Inspector General E. M. Hoffman of Elmira is at the Grand.

—Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Holland.

—Assemblyman S. F. Nixon of Westfield, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman William Whiting of Masachusetts, William Plankinton of Milwaukee, and Amos R. Eno are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Willard A. Cobb, President of the New York State Civil Service Commission, is at the Manhattan.

—O. M. Pettingill of Boston and Alfred P. Whitman and W. H. Worth of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—L. H. Dewing of Hartford, C. G. Stern of Milwaukee, and Louis Leveseur of Boston are at the Plaza.

—Selden H. Talcott and Daniel Finn of Middletown, N. Y., and B. W. Arnold of Albany are at the Savoy.

—J. K. Hallowell of Chicago, John Newman of Boston, and S. L. Barbour of Hartford are at the Normandie.

—W. J. Benton of Cleveland, W. J. Lewis of Scranton, Penn., and George Daw of Troy are at the Westminster.

—Jesse Garrett of Philadelphia, Francis P. O'Connor of Boston, and Charles Daggett of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Dexter Hunter of Albany, Godfrey Dunscombe of New Haven, and J. F. Watkins of Philadelphia are at the Buckingham.

—J. W. Johnson of Philadelphia, R. H. Heussler of Buffalo, and J. McGregor Adams of Chicago are at the Netherland.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., James W. Husted of Peekskill, and Edward Everett of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—Judge William K. Townsend of New Haven, Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, and Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast and Col. S. E. Marvin, Jr., of Gov. Black's staff, are at the Waldorf.

—H. B. Sonneborn, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hobbs, Orange, N. J.; E. B. Midlen, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. J. Butler, Staten Island; R. C. Garver, Cambridge, Mass.; J. R. Collins, Larchmont, are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Grant, millinery; R. Cruickshank, upholstery goods; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, jewelry; M. Benson, carpets; 120 Franklin Street.

—Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Smock, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Sanborn, laces and hosiery, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Annable, carpets; C. Morse, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, dress goods; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. M. Cherritree, white goods; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions and laces; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Doling Son & Bell, Springfield, Mo.; W. S. Bell, notions, 102 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, woolens and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—Fessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods; G. E. Burgesser, furs; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, fabrics, gloves; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. L. Garson, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Harshberger, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

—Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Harris, furnishing goods; 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, pants and overalls; 75 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Hunter, Gleen & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Stroh, notions; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Fraser, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, lining and ribbons; E. Hutzler, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Jones, notions; J. R. McGraw, laces; 236 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. O'Connor; cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Lesem, L., & Co., Quincy, Ill.; C. Ebert, notions; 51 Leonard Street.

—Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery; Stuart House.

—Marks's, A., Sons, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—McKean, Eilers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. E. Eilers, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street.

—Morris, The Anderson, Company, La Crosse, Wis.; L. W. Anderson, domestics; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, notions; L. A. Lollance, fancy goods, 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods and linens; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Newburger, B. W., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; B. Newberger, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jameson, boys' clothing; E. Hensgen, laces; 258 Church Street.

—Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, hosiery, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; W. G. Shipley, notions; 447 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

—Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Simmons, millinery, 597 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Richardson, Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hanmer, white goods; 338 Broadway.

—Schoefer, J., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Schoefer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Mo.; J. Covington, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Seashols Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Seashols, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

—Shopinsky, S., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. E. Smith, domestics; 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; C. Rochat, notions, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Davidson, 53 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Williams, furnishing goods; J. P. Rule, notions; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 48 Leonard Street.

—Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Geary, notions and laces; E. Somers, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics; W. H. Wright, carpets; 415 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

DURING C. C. SHAYNE'S VISITS TO EUROPE he purchased large quantities of Imperial Crown Russian Sable, and at prices before they came in fashionable demand. He has a large stock of the very best to be found in the world. These furs are becoming scarce. Now is a good time to buy. Manufactured articles are offered at last Fall prices. Owing to the great demand, Russian Sables have advanced in price during the past three months, and the skins will not be sold for any less. Buyers will save large interest on the investment if they purchase now instead of waiting until next season. Everything new, desirable, and reliable in fashionable furs at 124 West 42d St.

POLICE AGAINST SOLDIERS

ALMOST A RIOT AT THE ILLINOIS INAUGURAL.

National Guardsmen and Policemen Engage in Fights in Which Many Were Severely Wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Policemen and soldiers clashed on two occasions today during the inaugural ceremonies. The first trouble occurred in the morning and the last in the afternoon. The Second Regiment of Chicago and some of the Fifth Regiment caused the trouble. Clubs and bayonets were used freely in the last combat, and the policemen had to threaten to shoot before order was restored. Several police officers were struck with bayonets, but the injuries received were slight. A few of the soldiers were beaten with policemen's clubs, and they will undoubtedly be nursing sore heads when they arrive home.

The first clash occurred in the morning between Policemen Jones and Doocy and about twenty soldiers. The militia were stationed in a vacant lot across from the St. Nicholas Hotel. There was an old wagon standing on the lot, and the soldiers started to pull the vehicle into the street. They made a circuit of the business thoroughfares, and on reaching the St. Nicholas Hotel they drew the wagon across the sidewalk. Jones and Doocy protested emphatically, and tried to arrest two of the soldiers. In a moment the officers were surrounded. One of the soldiers made an attempt to strike Officer Doocy with his bayonet, but the officer was too quick for him, and with a hard blow in the face sent the soldier sprawling to the ground.

Several other soldiers then made a rush at the officers, who were tumbled into the street. The officers pulled their revolvers and threatened to shoot. In the meantime a call was sent to the police station for assistance. When the wagon arrived with several officers, the soldiers had gathered on the sidewalk, where they jeered at the police and invited the officers to arrest them. The attempt was not made, and the wagon left, the militiamen following it with hoots and catcalls.

In the afternoon several hundred soldiers congregated at Fourth and Washington Streets. They formed a circle and refused to allow people or vehicles to pass. The soldiers then got in front of a street car and would not allow the motorman to move it. The trolley was jerked from the wire, and one of the soldiers in the crowd shouted: "Let's turn her over."

Officers Whipple and Bretz came along and placed one of the militiamen under arrest. They were immediately besieged and the prisoner taken from them. The officers sent a call to the station for assistance, and in a few moments reinforcements arrived. Officer McCaffery tried to arrest a soldier who was disorderly. In a moment the officer was surrounded by three soldiers, who, with drawn bayonets, forced him to retreat to the wall of a building. The soldiers continued their acts of vandalism and a riot call was turned in. Every officer in the city was dispatched to the scene.

The officers scattered down the ranks of the soldiers and for a moment blows were exchanged. Officer Ryan was struck several blows on the head. Officer Tammany rapped two soldiers over the head and felled them. By this time Chief of Police Maloney arrived on the scene. In an instant he realized that it was useless for him to try to conquer the soldiers with his small force of men, so he hastened to the Leland Hotel and informed Gen. Wheeler of the action of the men. Gen. Wheeler sent a member of his staff with Chief Maloney, and the soldiers were instructed to return to their camp and remain until time to leave the city.

WOULDN'T HEAR ALTGELD.

The Illinois Joint Assembly Avoided a 4,000-Word Speech.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The only novelty in the inauguration function at the Capitol to-day was the departure from custom in preventing ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld from delivering a four-thousand-word address, which he had prepared for the occasion and was on the point of beginning when a Republican motion to adjourn the joint Assembly was declared carried by Speaker Curtis.

Senator Mahoney (Dem.) moved that the retiring Governor be requested to speak after Gov. Tanner had delivered his address. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion at that time.

At the conclusion of Gov. Tanner's speech, Representative Nohe, (Rep.,) moved the adjournment of the Joint Assembly. Cries of "No," "Shame," "Dirty politics," and other exclamations of disapproval were heard throughout the Hall of Representatives, but Speaker Curtis promptly declared the motion carried, refusing to notice Senator Mahoney.

Mr. Altgeld, who had occupied a prominent position on the stage, took the manuscript of his speech in his hand, turned a little pale and then red, smiled sarcastically at his successor, pocketed his speech, and left.

TANNER TO SPEAK FOR MADDEN.

Illinois's Governor Favors the Chicago Alderman for Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Gov. Tanner will make a public declaration in favor of the candidacy of Alderman Martin B. Madden for United States Senator to-morrow, or Wednesday at the latest. The Governor is going to do this without solicitation on the part of the Cook County machine and as a measure of defiance to the forces that are endeavoring to drive him to oppose the machine candidate.

The feature of the day's scramble has been the work of ex-Congressman Mason's friends and their satisfaction to-night over results accomplished. Not only the ex-Congressman himself, but all of his lieutenants, are claiming that he will be elected on the first ballot, whether Hitt and Carr remain in or drop out of the race. F. E. Coyne, President of the Twelfth Ward Club, who has assumed active direction of the Mason campaign, made the statement to-night that his candidate will have sixty-four votes on the first ballot, or enough to elect.

There will be a caucus of the Cook County members on Wednesday night, unless Congressman Lorimer shall change his present programme. That there will be a revolt against this meeting is admitted, for some of both Madden's and Mason's followers say they will not attend. Then it will remain for the machine to say whether it will carry out its threat or blacklist members who refuse to attend.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.]

—4:05 A. M.—632 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Herman Ostgen, tenement; no damage.

—5:15 A. M.—825 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, tenement of Charles B. Faber; damage, $800.

—7:25 A. M.—32 and 34 Frankfort Street, Devesn & Co.; damage, $50.

—10:25 A. M.—561 Seventh Avenue, S. E. Boehmer; damage, $50.

—1 P. M.—203 West Eighty-first Street; damage $25.

—7 P. M.—436 Third Avenue, Henry Keenan; damage, $25.

—7:30 P. M.—41 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Samuel Paterson; damage, slight.

—7:30 P. M.—414 Grand Street, Adolph Prince; damage, $200.

—9:55 P. M.—79 James Street; Mary Erickson; damage, $700.

SUSPICIONS OF INCENDIARISM.

Fires in Two Up-Town Tenements Which Are Being Investigated.

The Fire Marshal, assisted by the police, is investigating two fires of supposed incendiary origin which occurred in the cellars of two big north side tenement houses early yesterday morning. The lives of many families were imperiled, and two children were rescued, nearly suffocated, from one of the buildings. The belief that the flames were kindled by incendiaries is based on the facts that the fires occurred in houses only a few blocks apart, within a few minutes of each other, and that both broke out in about the same portion of the cellars. In both houses the doors leading to the cellars were found open, while the janitors are positive that they fastened them securely.

The first fire was at 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, in a five-story tenement, owned by Herman Ostjen, and fully covered by insurance. Policeman Hickey of the Alexander Avenue Station at 4:05 A. M. saw smoke issuing from the cellar, and found the janitor, Edgar Jackman, at work extinguishing the fire with a pail of water. The flames had broken out in a pile of rubbish, and not much damage was done, beyond the alarm to the tenants.

The second fire was more serious, and resulted in a damage of about $800. This fire occurred in the cellar of the five-story tenement 825 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, at 4:30 o'clock. It was also discovered by the janitor. When the janitor went to give an larm he found the nearest box out of order, and was obliged to find a second one, causing a delay of twenty minutes in the arrival of the firemen, who quickly put out the fire. The janitor claims that there was nothing of an inflammable nature in the cellar, and that nobody could enter the cellar without a key.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The engagement of Miss Belle Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, to Arthur Kemp, son of George Kemp, was announced yesterday.

—It was announced yesterday that the engagement of Miss Marsie Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong, to William Travers Gray, was broken off.

—Mrs. John A. Zerega, 38 West Forty-eighth Street, gave a reception on Saturday afternoon to introduce her niece, Miss Beatrix Bennett. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Fannie Irvin, Miss Martha Coster, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Georgie Kidd, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, and Miss Violette Zerega.

—A large audience attended Mr. Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf yesterday, the feature of which was the singing of Mrs. Van der Veer-Greene. Mrs. Greene's selections were Lalo's "L'Esclave," Bemberg's "Arabian Chant," with 'cello obligato; McDowell's "Bluebell," and Korbay's Hungarian folk-song; as encores a German ballad and a cradle song. She was assisted by Carl Krill, 'cellist; Signor I. De Anna, Leland Langley, and Otto Lohse, accompanied by Orton Bradley, pianist.

—Mrs. William Warner Hoppin gave a reception and supper to the members of the "Original Society of Colonial Dames," of which she is President, at her residence, 47 West Fifty-third Street, last evening. A paper was read by Gen. James Grant Wilson on "Colonial Days," which was followed by an informal dinner. Some of those present were Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Chessman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ewing Ward, Miss Carmault, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens of Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. Edward Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold, Miss Delafield, the Misses Beekman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

MR. PROCTOR FAVORS EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. Mills Attacks the President and the Country's Commercial Interests—Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Killed in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—During the routine morning business Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) presented the joint resolution of the California Legislature declaring unalterable opposition to any extension of the debt of the Pacific Railroad Companies, favoring immediate collection of the debt, and asking for a hearing before the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the erection of a Government building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was adopted.

The House joint resolution authorizing steam railroads to occupy, temporarily, parts of streets and avenues in Washington City, in order to accommodate increased traffic during the inauguration period, was adopted.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution as to the violation of the eight-hour law by contractors under the Navy Department—specifying particularly the work on the Navy Hospital at Brooklyn, carried on by Isaac Walker & Sons of Philadelphia, and also work carried on by P. J. Carlin, a contractor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) asked Mr. Allen whether he understood that that constituted any violation of the law.

Mr. Allen said he understood that it did.

Mr. Chandler said contractors might employ men as many hours as employer and employe could agree upon.

The resolution, being objected to, went over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) the House bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States was made the special order for Monday, Jan. 25.

Extension of the Presidential Term.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) addressed the Senate in advocacy of his proposed Constitutional amendments to make the Presidential term six years, with a prohibition of re-election, and to make the term of Representatives in the lower House three years. The reasons given by him were these:

First—A long Presidential term and ineligibility for re-election are more in accord with the ideas and purposes of the framers of the Constitution than is the present system, as it has developed in practical results.

Second—The proposed change is not radical or revolutionary, but is in the line of true conservatism. It is a change of the letter to preserve the spirit of the Constitution.

Third—Re-eligibility is wrong in theory and vicious in practice, for it results in the use of the patronage of his office by the President for the promotion of his chances of re-election, or else subjects him to the imputation of such use.

Fourth—The change will more thoroughly divorce the legislative and executive branches of the Government, an end most strongly desired by the Constitutional Convention.

Fifth—Even if the present system was wise in the beginning, the changed conditions, the growth of the country in population, especially in cities; the great increase in our territory, and the growing danger of sudden popular revulsions make the change desirable.

Sixth—Thereby the business interests of the country will be saved from such frequent disturbances, and the time and expense incident to campaigns will be proportionately reduced.

Seventh—By lengthening the terms of Representatives to three years, laws will be better considered, and will have a longer and fairer trial before their friends go out of power in Congress.

After numerous quotations from public writers, De Tocqueville, Bancroft, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden, and others, and from President Cleveland's letter of acceptance of Aug. 18, 1884, Mr. Proctor said:

Objections Answered.

"The greatest objection of which I am aware to this proposed change is that it might deprive us in time of some great National exigency of the services of a leader who seems to be peculiarly equipped to be at the head of the Government. Such a thing is possible, yet I can hardly conceive of an emergency in which one man, and one man only, shall be fit to be at the head of the Government, and it is hard to believe that an emergency will arise that will last for more than six years, the term for which a President will be chosen under the proposed amendment. It is impossible to perfect any detail of a Constitutional system so that it may not work unfavorably in some emergency. Constitutional systems, however, though intended to cover all exigencies so far as possible, are designed more to meet the everyday life and existence of the Government than some exceptional complication that may never occur.

"The extension of the terms of Representatives in Congress should go with the extension of the Presidential term. The practical benefits sure to arise from this change and the advantages of it to legislation are self-evident. Now the Representatives have hardly concluded their first session before they come up for re-election. This long session must necessarily become longer with the growth of the country. The legislation of the long session has had no trial, and often, I may say usually, in the case of important new legislation on lines of party policy there is a popular reaction before it can have a fair trial. Then comes the short session, in which little is done except to pass appropriation bills. With a three years' term instead of the present single inordinately long session, there would be two sessions unlimited by the end of a Congress and of more moderate duration, which would practically nearly double the time for deliberation and considerate legislation. The law of the first session would have been operative for a year or more, which would give time for a fairer trial and consideration by the people, with much less danger of too hasty legislation and too hasty condemnation of laws when once made—a danger to which the country is more and more subjected as it grows older."

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Proctor moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but, as Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) desired to speak on the subject, the resolution was permitted to lie on the table.

Recognition of Cuba.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) addressed the Senate in support of the joint resolution introduced by him last Thursday, which is in these words:

"That the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign Government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine the Executive should act in harmony with the legislative department of the Government.

"That the independence of the Republic of Cuba ought to be, and hereby is, recognized, and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a Minister to that Government whenever such Minister shall be appointed by the President."

Mr. Mills said: "On the 18th of December last the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report a joint resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba. On the morning of the 19th, a statement was made by authority of the Secretary of State challenging the authority of Congress to deal with that question. He stated that in order to allay misapprehensions of injurious results that might follow, both at home and abroad, he felt it his duty to announce to the world that the President had the exclusive right to deal with the question of the recognition of foreign States; and that if both Houses of Congress should adopt a joint resolution recognizing the independence of a foreign State, and if that joint resolution should be vetoed by the President and passed by a two-thirds majority over the President's veto, the law would be inoperative and of no effect.

"I propose to meet this contention. It is an extraordinary contention; and this is the second time in the history of the Republic that it has been presented. When it was first presented it met with a signal rebuke by Congress, and I doubt not that it will meet with the same rebuke now. Where the distinguished Secretary of State obtains his authority I do not know. The Constitution gives the President power to appoint Ambassadors to foreign governments; but the foreign government must exist before he can do so. It gives the President authority to make appointments to office, but the power to create the offices is vested in the legislative branch of the Government. So too, the power to recognize a foreign government rests with the Congress of the United States."

Precedents of a Century.

Mr. Mills epitomized the course of affairs which led up to the recognition of the Spanish-American republics by President Monroe, to show that the subject was left to the discretion of Congress. He also gave the history of the recognition of the republic of Texas, in which President Jackson co-operated with Congress, saying that the question was one of expediency and should be left to Congress.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) read an additional sentence from the message of President Jackson in relation to Texas, in these words: "In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur, and I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict Constitutional right of the Executive."

Mr. Mills—The first sentence embraced the whole—that it was a question of expediency.

Mr. Mills proceeded with his argument, and referred to the resolution offered in the Senate by Robert J. Walker, then a Senator from Mississippi, for the recognition of Texas.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Mills whether that resolution contained an assertion of the independence of the Republic of Texas, or whether it was only an expression of opinion that it should be recognized.

Mr. Mills remonstrated against interruptions which interfered with the thread of his argument. He said that he would not stop to discuss the question of taste on the part of the Secretary of State in declaring to the world that Congress had no authority to do what was proposed and that if Congress did so it would produce disaster.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)—On the question of taste, have you examined the report of Henry Winter Davis from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico?

Mr. Mills said that he had that report before him and would refer to it. He recalled the instructions given by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State under President Taylor, to the agent sent to report on the Hungarian revolution in 1848. One of the sentences in those instructions read: "Should the new Government prove to be firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress the recognition of Hungary." Mr. Mills also recalled the resolution adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives condemning the action of Secretary Seward in instructing Mr. Dayton, United States Minister to France, that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln did not propose abandoning its policy in reference to the French Army in Mexico, and he read extracts from the report of Henry Winter Davis, condemning that assumption of Mr. Seward as equally novel and intolerable.

That report, he said, had been voted for by Mr. Morrill, now Senator from Vermont, and by Mr. Allison, now Senator from Iowa, and soon to be—if public rumor was to be believed—Secretary of State himself, "and a more capable one," Mr. Mills added, "cannot be found within the United States."

Just as Mr. Mills was speaking these words Mr. Alison was taking his seat, the first time this session. As he heard his name thus mentioned and honored, he raised his head and smiled.

The President Criticised.

Mr. Mills went on to criticise the President for declining to recognize the Republic of Cuba because it had no cities or towns or courts, and did not collect taxes; and he said that the report of Mr. Money of Mississippi showed that the Cubans collected taxes from Capt. Gen. Weyler himself, as not a potato nor a pound of flour reached Havana that did not pay taxes to the Cubans. Not a cigar could be smoked by Weyler which did not pay a tax to the Republic of Cuba, of which Mr. Cleneros was President. There was a Government there, in full operation, collecting taxes, raising and supporting armies, and fighting battles. "And yet," said Mr. Mills, "the President says that the time has not come for recognition, although two-thirds of the territory of Cuba is in the hands of the insurgents. If he had said nine-tenths, he would have been more correct. And the distinguished Senator who is to be [Mr. Money of Mississippi] says that the armed power of Spain cannot get twenty-five miles from Havana without making a raid and running back again to shelter. And yet the President thinks that because the Cubans do not come out and give pitched battle to the Spaniards they are not worthy of recognition. Well, the Cubans fight in their own way. They fight so as to break down the power of Spain. They fight in the only way they can fight.

"The President has exercised the neutrality laws as the devoted friend of Spain. I do not envy him the tributes which he receives from Castelar and Weyler, men who denounce the Senate and the people of the United States, and who laud him for his course. The whole course of the President and of the Administration has been to strengthen the power of Spain and to hasten the hour for the destruction of the insurrection in Cuba.

"I do not know where the President got the idea that the recognition of belligerency is no longer urged. He did not get that remarkable information from the people of the United States. But instead of Congress retracing its steps of last year, in favor of recognizing belligerency, Congress is proposing to advance. The people of the United States believe that the Government of a people owes its just powers to the consent of the governed. They have no sympathy with Spain. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of the United States give all their sympathies to the insurrection in Cuba.

Commercial Interests Assailed.

"It may be possible that Boards of Trade, the Stock Exchanges, the commercial clubs in the great exporting cities on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Northwest have access to his ear, and gave him that information. They say, 'Business is just reviving, and now you are going to destroy it again. You want to bring on war. What have we got to do with Cuba? We are making money now. Let us alone.' It is this mercantile spirit in the country that is fighting against its honor.

"The President speaks in his message of what we owe to Spain. We owe no duty to despots, except under treaties, and Spain has persistently refused to comply with its treaty obligations. We owe a duty to these poor people of Cuba—Cuba in chains; Cuba under sentence of life condemnation. We say to Cuba, 'You cannot go to England, which would protect you. You cannot go to Germany, which is ready to take you. You cannot go to France. You must stay in your dungeon until Spain shoots you to death.' In a war in which the motto is, 'Independence or extermination,' we are throwing all the power of the Administration in the interest of the monarchy of Spain. If I had the power which the President has I would call upon Congress to authorize me to take the armed frigates of the Government to Havana, and I would there protect the people of the United States or I would reduce those fortresses to mortar and ruin. Would to God that we had one hour of Commodore Ingraham or of President Franklin Pierce in these days! I would make the atmosphere smell of sulphur for a month."

Further on in his speech Mr. Mills commented on the threats of interference of foreign Governments, and said:

"Are we going to be scared by the tremendous army of Italy? Signor Crispi has declared that Italy would regard our recognition of the independence of Cuba as a very serious complication of foreign affairs. Who is Signor Crispi?. There was a day when the Roman name was acknowledged throughout the earth. But that day has passed, and the symbol of the power of Italy to-day is a monkey and an organ grinder. [Laughter in the galleries.] Now, if Signor Crispi takes offense at the action of Congress, and if, in conjunction with Spain, he is disposed to make a holy alliance, let them come with their monkeys and organ grinders and their hot tamales. [Laughter.]

"This Government is too great to sit under a threat of all the armed powers of the earth.

"God grant that the day may come when this great martial people may once more be relieved from the manacles of the commercial spirit of the country."

Question of Precedents Again.

Mr. Mills closed with some more invective against the President. He was followed by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who gave the votes in the Senate on the Robert J. Walker resolution as to Texas, showing that it was only by a tie vote that it escaped being laid on the table, whereas in the House it was laid on the table by a vote of 98 to 80.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) asked Mr. Hale whether he believed that the power to recognize foreign Governments lay in the Executive exclusively, and Mr. Hale replied in the affirmative. He admitted, however, that in incidental matters connected with recognition, such as the sending of a Minister, the action of Congress was necessary.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Hale whether in his researches of history for the last hundred years he had found a single instance where recognition had not been determined by the President of the United States without action by Congress, and Mr. Hale replied in the negative.

After further discussion on the question of recognition, Mr. Mills's resolution went over without action, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) giving notice that he would address the Senate upon it next Wednesday.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 5:50 adjourned until to-morrow.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL LOST.

The Vote in the House, 102 Yeas Against 168 Nays—Bills of Minor Importance Acted Upon.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A full attendance of members was evidence of the interest taken in the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, which was debated last week and upon which, under the special order, a vote was to be taken to-day immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The bill provided for the settlement of the $112,000,000 of indebtedness of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific on the basis of an extension of over eighty years, at 2 per cent., with an annual extinguishing payment on the principal at the rate of $365,000 for the first ten years, $580,000 for the second ten years, and $755,000 for the remaining years.

The Speaker stated the first question to be upon the amendments accepted in the Committee of the Whole, and they were agreed to without division.

The next vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Bell, (Dem., Texas,) fixing the rate of interest on the bonds to be issued at 3 per cent. instead of 2, as provided in the bill. The substitute was defeated: Ayes, 110; Nays, 156.

The question then reverted to the substitute offered by Mr. Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) constituting the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General a commission with full power to settle the debts of the bonded Pacific railroads, upon such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon, the approval of the President being necessary; if unable to reach an agreement with the owners of the roads, the commission to recommend to Congress what legislation it deems necessary to protect the interests of the Government and to enforce the prompt collection of the debt. This substitute was also defeated: Ayes, 55; nays, 214.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The vote was 102 yeas to 168 nays, and the bill was defeated.

The Vote in Detail.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aitken, (Rep., Mich.,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.,) Apsley, (Rep., Mass.,) Arnold, (Rep., Penn.,) Arnold, (Rep., R. I.,) Atwood, (Rep., Mass.,) Avery, (Rep., Mich.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Bennett., (Rep., N. Y.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broslus, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clarke, (Dem., Ala.,) Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) Codding, (Rep., Penn.,) Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) Cowen, (Dem., Md.,) Crowley, (Dem., Tex.,) Culberson, (Dem., Tex.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Denny, (Dem., Miss.,) Dovener, (Rep., West Va.,) Draper, (Rep., Mass.,) Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Halterman, (Rep., Penn.,) Hardy, (Rep., Ind.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hatch, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Huling, (Rep., West Va.,) Hunter, (Rep., Ky.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Cal.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Kan.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Dem., Miss.,) Leighty, (Rep., Ind.,) Linton, (Rep., Mich.,) Long, (Rep., Kan.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Meredith, (Dem., Va.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mitchell (Rep., N. Y.,) Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) Mozley, (Rep., Mo.,) Murray, (Rep., S. C.,) Odell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Poole, (Rep., N. Y.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) Raney, (Rep., Mo.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robinson, (Rep., Penn.,) Royse, (Rep., Ind.,) Rusk, (Dem., Md.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spencer, (Dem., Miss.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Stahle, (Rep., Penn.,) Stone, (W., (Rep., Penn.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Taft, (Rep., Ohio,) Thomas., (Rep., Mich.,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Watson, (Rep., Ohio,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wilson, (Rep., N. Y.,) Woodman, (Rep., Ill.,) Wright, (Rep., Mass.) —102.

NAYS—Abbott, (Dem., Tex.,) Allen, (Rep., Utah,) Anderson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Bailey, (Dem., Tex.,) Baker, (Pop., Kan.,) Baker, (Rep., N. H.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barnhold, (Rep., Mo.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Barrett, (Dem., N. Y.,) Beach, (Rep., Ohio,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Bell, (Dem., Tex.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Black, (Dem., Ga.,) Blue, (Rep., Kan.,) Boatner, (Dem., La.,) Bowers, (Rep., Cal.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Buck, (Dem., La.,) Burrell, (Rep., Ill.,) Burton, (Rep., Mo.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Tex.,) Cook, (Rep., Wis.,) Cooke, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) Cooper, (Dem., Tex.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) Crowther, (Rep., Mo.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Witt, (Rep., Ohio,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellett, (Dem., Va.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) Fairchild, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Gamble, (Rep., S. D.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) Hart, (Dem., Penn.,) Hartman, (Rep., Mont.,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hendrick, (Dem., Ky.,) Hermann, (Rep., Oregon,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.,) Huff, (Rep., Penn.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hutcheson, (Dem., Tex.,) Hyde, (Rep., Washington,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Kem, (Pop., Neb.,) Kendall, (Dem., Ky.,) Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Lattimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Lawson, (Dem., Ga.,) Leonard, (Rep., Penn.,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Rep., Ky.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McClure, (Rep., Ohio,) McCormick, (Rep., N. Y.,) McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDearmon, (Dem., Tenn.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McLachlan, (Rep., Cal.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McMillin, (Rep., Neb.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Milnes, (Rep., Mich.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Neill, (Dem., Ark.,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Owens, (Dem., Ky.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Pendleton, (Dem., Texas,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rinaker, (Rep., Ill.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) Shafroth, (Rep., Col.,) Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Simpkins, (Rep., Mass.,) Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Taylor, (Rep., Ohio,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Thorp, Towne, (Rep., Minn.,) Tracey, (Rep., Mo.,) Treloar, (Rep., Mo.,) Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) Turner, (Dem., Va.,) Tyler, (Dem., Va.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Horn, (Rep., Mo.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Washington, (Dem., Tenn.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Willis, (Rep., Del.,) Wilson, (Rep., Idaho,) Wood, (Rep., Ill.)—167.

Mr. Babcock (Rep., Vt.,) asked that District of Columbia Day be postponed until next Monday.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) wanted the Pacific Funding bill recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. He said that every member wanted something done about the matter.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) made a point of order against this. He held that intervening business made the motion out of order.

After some desultory debate, Speaker Reed disposed of the matter by saying he would like until to-morrow to look into the question involved before rendering an opinion.

Military Academy Bill Passed.

A bill providing that officers who served in the regular army during the war of the rebellion be permitted to wear the uniform of their highest rank, was passed.

A bill for the relief of H. W. Wade, late Captain, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, was also passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Military Academy Appropriation bill. He explained that it carried $489,000, or $40,000 more than the bill for the current year. Most of the increase, $35,000, was caused by a provision for new buildings. After a short consideration, in which little interest was manifested, the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The House bill to reduce the number of cases in which the penalty is death, with Senate amendments, was taken up, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Senate bill providing that vessels of over fifteen tons' burden, propelled by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors, shall be subject to the laws of the United States with regard to steam vessels, was also taken up and passed.

Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The House bill, extending time for the construction of the East River Bridge (the Blackwell's Island bridge) until Jan. 1, 1902, was passed.

Under the call of committees, the following bills were also passed: To amend the act authorizing the appointment of receivers of National banks; to amend the act for the organization of National banks so as to provide that no National bank shall be organized in cities of 50,000 inhabitants with less than $200,000 capital, in cities of 30,000 with less than $100,000; in cities of 6,000 with less than $50,000, and in cities of 3,000 with less than $20,000; providing American registers for the barks Ceres and Black Diamond.

A House bill to better define the rights of aliens to hold real estate in the Territories was passed by a vote of 45 to 4, but a point of no quorum was made, and then, on motion of Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) the House at 4:12 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

RECEIVER ANDERSON'S VIEWS.

The Government Should Foreclose on the Pacific Roads.

OMAHA, Jan. 11.—E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific system, in discussing the defeat of the Powers bill this afternoon, said: "Personally, I was not favorably impressed with the Powers bill. As a Washington paper termed it, the bill proposed to increase the security of the Government by increasing the amount of the prior liens against the property. We have now spent ten years talking over the settlement of the debt, and nothing has been accomplished.

"I think the Government should take some steps looking to the foreclosure of its mortgages. It should try to arrange for a satisfactory bid, which, I think, could be successfully done. The parties holding the first lien will, I believe, be willing to make a reasonable agreement to prevent the property leaving their hands.

"I do not mean that the Government's lien should be sold for the price the first mortgage bondholders agree to offer, but use that as an upset price, and if any outside parties wish to come in and bid more than that for the property, subject to the other liens, that would of course be to the Government's advantage.

"The President has it in his power to order foreclosure proceedings begun at any time, and after an experience of ten years in seeking a settlement, I think he should take steps to exercise that power."

MAY REOPEN DU PONT'S CASE.

Effort to be Made to Reconsider the Delaware Senatorship Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An effort is to be made to reopen the Du Pont case, involving the seat of a Senator from the State of Delaware. Just how it will be done has not been agreed upon, but there are several methods that may be pursued.

The right to a seat in the Senate has never been held to be res adjudicata. It is always open, and a motion might be made at any time to administer the oath of office to the candidate, despite the previous vote of the Senate. The case might also be opened up anew on petition of Mr. Du Pont.

The action of the Senate before showed a majority of 1 against seating Du Pont, and it is understood that the Republicans have good grounds for believing this result would be reversed on another vote.

SENATE PLANS UPSET.

House Vote on Pacific Funding Bill Changes the Programme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow at 11 o'clock. It is understood that an order of business will be discussed, the work of the steering committee in agreeing to make the Pacific Refunding bill the unfinished business after the Oklahoma Free Homestead bill shall have been concluded having been rendered void by the overwhelming majority against the bill in the House to-day.

The caucus, it is said, also will receive from its committee the bill that has been prepared providing means for a monetary conference, the committee of which Mr. Wolcott was made Chairman having agreed upon it just prior to the sailing of Mr. Wolcott for Europe.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Capt. William T. Sampson, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Commander Joseph B. Coghlan to be Captain; Lieut. Commander William R. Moore to be Commander; Past Assistant Engineer William N. Little to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer Cleland N. Ofley to be Past Assistant Engineer.

Lieut. Col. George W. Candee to be Colonel and Assistant Paymaster General; Major Alfred E. Bates to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General.

Have Not Suspended Business.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 11.—Porteous & Mitchell, dry goods dealers of this city, state that they have not suspended business, as has been reported. They have simply closed their Middletown store, the lease having expired. Their business here, as well as at the branch houses in Fort Wayne, Ind., and Grand Rapids and Saginaw, Mich., goes on as usual.

Inspector Fairchild Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The long-drawn-out fight between United States Steamboat Inspectors Fairchild and Barrett and their subordinates of New York City has resulted in finding Inspector Fairchild guilty upon some of the charges, and he was to-day dismissed from the service. Inspector Barrett was exonerated from all blame. The principal charge was failure to witness hydrostatic pressure on certain steamers.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Striking Novelties.
Quaint Corner Chairs, $5.00.

TARIFF HEARING CLOSED

MANY REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL DUTIES MADE.

The Condition of the Country Ascribed to the Operations of the Wilson Bill—The Committee Declares the Hearings Ended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee were concluded to-day, the schedules containing "sundries" and the "free list" being considered.

Representative Corliss of Michigan asked protective duties on tobacco, lumber, fish, wool, and other industries of his State.

J. R. Smith of Waterbury, Conn., representing the manufacturers of vegetable ivory buttons, asked a specific duty on buttons of 1 cent per line of one-fortieth of an inch per gross, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

R. Liebmann of New York advocated a duty of 1 cent per line and 25 per cent. ad valorem on fancy metal and glass buttons. It was impossible, he said, to collect duties on these buttons under the present law. On silk and woolen buttons and button forms the present law was satisfactory.

N. S. Greenough of Cleveland, on behalf of the manufacturers of coal tar, asked a small specific duty on this article, and a duty on its principal product, pitch, of $2 per ton. Both articles are now on the free list.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn filed a paper protesting against any increase in the duties on hides.

J. S. Story and C. C. Kemp of Boston protested against placing a tax on coal tar. The domestic supply was insufficient to meet the demand, they said, and if a duty were placed on the product manufacturers using it would be driven out of business.

W. Golder of Chicago, a manufacturer of "mose pete," asked a duty of $4 per ton on that article. Before domestic competition began the foreign price was $30 per ton. When the home supply began to appear the price was dropped to $12 per ton. It was an article used by the wealthy and the duty on 50,000 tons imported annually would yield considerable revenue and allow the domestic industry to live.

Tourists' Wearing Apparel.

Abe Gruber of New York spoke on the subject of wearing apparel brought in by tourists. A duty on this class of goods would yield a revenue of $10,000,000 per annum. In this connection he cited the Astor case, which caused a member of the committee to remark that all tourists were not Astors. Mr. Gruber replied: "No, and there will be less Astors here if this law is not changed."

W. J. Farrell of New York, an importer of corks, requested a reduction in the duty on corks, the duty to be made specific at 7 cents per pound on those manufactured, with cork squares on the free list. If the present tariff were moderately reduced, he said, competition would be broadened and the revenue increased. No matter how low a rate was imposed, it always afforded some protection by making it hard, if not impossible, to import certain kinds of corks. This was on account of the nature of the business. Cork bark was produced by nature in irregular conditions—thick and thin, good, bad, and indifferent. It was impossible in the process of manufacture to control the output, either here or abroad, and the merchant must dispose of all the grades produced. The accumulation of a by-product is a fatal handicap in the business. One-half of the present tariff would afford ample protection to the home product.

No Increase on Leather.

H. Wallerstein of New York, representing the importers of shoe leather, spoke against any increase in the duty on this article. About 90 per cent. of the shoe leather consumed in the United States was of domestic production. About $8,963,000 worth was exported last year, while but $2,880,314 was imported. The latter was principally enameled and patent leathers not produced here. American makers were beginning to export shoes, and he thought an increase in the duty on leather would hurt this trade.

H. Burke of Philadelphia, representing the makers of glazed kid and morocco leathers, said the present duty on these goods was adequate, but desired the present ad valorem duty made specific. Ten years ago glazed kid was almost entirely imported, and sold for 80 cents per square foot. To-day glazed kid of a superior quality was made here and sold for 35 cents. This was one of the industries that had been built up under protection. In a few years he thought patent leather would be made successfully here. The only articles on which he desired an increase were East Indian tanned skins, which were of inferior quality and were driving domestic goods out of the market.

O. J. Kraft of New Jersey, a maker of piano leathers, asked an increase in the duty on buckskin.

Frank Chapot of Plainfield, N. J., a manufacturer of chamois skins, appealed for a duty of 35 per cent. on these articles. On the passage of the McKinley bill he had closed his factory in France and moved it to the United States. Under the present circumstances he had hardly been able to exist.

L. D. Brandeis, a representative of the New England Free Trade League, on behalf of the consumers and business men of New England, objected to a change in the condition of things. They wanted to be left in peace. If this were done, business would revive.

When it was suggested by a member of the committee that revenue was needed, he said that $32,000,000 could be raised by a tax on beer.

Jewelry Wants Protection.

Representative Morse of Massachusetts, on behalf of the jewelry manufacturers of New England, asked an increase in the duty on jewelry.

H. G. Trecher of Providence, R. I., said the jewelry business was greatly depressed. Not only was a higher rate of duty required, but a new classification was needed, as the present law was being evaded and jewelry was being imported under the metal schedule. A duty of 75 per cent. would be required.

J. A. Banister of Newark, N. J., desired the present rates on leather continued.

J. H. Collet of New York, representing 250 artificial flower manufacturers, said the importation of these goods was depriving American workmen of $2,000,000 in wages annually. The competition here was now so great that it was like fifty dogs fighting for one bone. Under the present law, the raw material they used was paying more duty than the finished product.

Representative Sparkman of Florida desired the rate on oranges, lemons, and limes suggested a few days ago by Representative Bowers of California. He also asked that grapefruit be taken from the free list and a duty imposed.

A. Gompers of New York, representing the diamond workers of the United States, said that their business could not exist under present conditions, and asked for 15 per cent. on manufactured diamonds, with the stones in the rough on the free list. This was the lowest rate under which cutters and polishers could live.

L. Littauer of New York advocated duties on gloves at the rate of $2, $3, and $4 per dozen, according to grade.

W. J. Curtis of New York asked the committee not to discriminate against any particular class of gloves.

Mr. Littauer, interrupting, said that the rates suggested were particularly desired on ladies' gloves.

Kenneth Barnhart, representing Marshal Field & Co. of Chicago, counseled moderation in duties, and submitted a schedule covering goods imported by his firm.

Charles E. Smith of New York, a glove importer, was willing to have 20 per cent. added to the present duty on gloves. Specific duties on the basis he recommended, he said, would yield a revenue of about $2,000,000 annually.

Potatoes and Starch.

Representative Keifer of Minnesota, on behalf of his constituents, requested a restoration of the McKinley rates on potatoes and starch.

Representative Linney of North Carolina said that North Carolina had a new industry, the mining of "monezite," a product used in a patent light apparatus. Brazil was driving the domestic article out of the market and he desired as high a duty as the committee could give.

C. Tomkins of New York desired that gypsum rock, used extensively in the manufacture of plaster of paris, be allowed to rem

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE BITUMINOUS COAL TRAFFIC TO THE EAST.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivers Say that the Success of the Road Is Due to Its Increased Facilities for Serving Shippers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—Considerable interest has been aroused lately over the carrying of bituminous coal to the East, and the railroad companies which handle this traffic have been somewhat agitated by the publication of articles in the various newspapers indicating that there was trouble to be anticipated, and that there would probably ensue a rate war.

A fair illustration of the position occupied by the roads which are striving for this business may be drawn from the number of tons of bituminous steam coal taken to tidewater during the past nine months. The figures only cover such coal as has been put on vessels at the various ports reached. These figures show a total of something over 6,000,000 tons carried, approximately as follows: The Pennsylvania Road, 3,000,000 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 1,000,000; the Norfolk and Western, 1,000,000, and the remainder about equally divided between the Beach Creek and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Considering what was some time ago thought to be the normal share for the roads, these figures disclose that both of the first-named roads have increased their business, while the others are in arrears. The traffic is closely watched by those contending for its carriage, and some time since it was discovered that gas coal was being brought to the sea and used for steam purposes. An investigation developed that something like 300,000 tons had been moved subject to this criticism, one-third by the Pennsylvania and two-thirds by the Baltimore company, but by consent of those two roads it has been treated as bituminous shipments.

The policy that has been attributed to the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio of securing an increased traffic at any cost, without regard to the net results, is by them absolutely denied. On the contrary, as will be seen by the following interview, it is their desire to build up the revenue under their jurisdiction by a vigorous and legitimate management, and by securing an increased traffic and an increased revenue from such traffic.

Mr. Cowan and Mr. Murray said:

"The present understanding as to coal rates does not expire until April 1, but the meeting to consider conditions which should govern traffic for the ensuing year was fixed upon for an early date in order to give sufficient time to consider any matters that might affect the result. It is quite natural that the coal output of the mines tributary to the Baltimore and Ohio Road should be increased, considering the additional facilities which we have been able to furnish during the last few months. Coal cars to the number of 4,125 have been constructed and put upon the road, a number of mines that were closed have been reopened and those that have continued in operation have increased their output, and a return to the efforts which would have prevailed in the coal-carrying business had the road maintained its position in that trade is being by reason of these new conditions approached.

"It is not to be anticipated that with the new competitors in the field the Baltimore and Ohio Company will ever regain its original position of carrying its former proportion of the seaboard coal traffic, but in so far as it legitimately can, it seems to us entirely proper, and, in fact, our duty, to bring it to a position which can be justified by the increased and reasonable facilities which any highway should offer to its patrons. An increase in what is called tidewater coal is quite natural and proper to anticipate, and all of the roads carrying this fuel will be benefited. It seems to be the opinion of all who have interested themselves in Baltimore and Ohio matters that there has been a very large increase in tonnage of the road during the last few months. This company has, however, notwithstanding these views, felt the depression in business quite as much as its competitors. The management of the road has been aggressive; new agents have been put in the field, and all territory tributary to the road has been thoroughly scoured with a view of increasing its business. Its facilities for handling traffic have been materially increased, and the evidence of any shipper who uses its rails is to the effect that its business has been handled more expeditiously and with better satisfaction than before."

"Has your tonnage shown a large increase during the past year?"

"It has been the impression of many, and has been stated by some, that the tonnage of the Baltimore and Ohio had largely exceeded that which it carried in previous periods. While our agents have been particularly active in securing tonnage, it is a fact that our Auditor's figures show that for the first four months of the fiscal year (July, August, September, and October) we handled 12,000 tons less than in the same months of 1895. This is in striking contrast with the opinion recently entertained by many who criticise the policy of the receivers. It is true that upon the reduced tonnage handled in 1895 a freight revenue was derived which exceeded that of a greater tonnage in 1895 for the four months named, amounting to more than $642,000. The large increase of revenue derived from a less tonnage is to a great extent attributable to the increased haul of the traffic, but even this cause would not have produced the result had the policy which has been charged against the receivers been carried out; that is, obtaining business at any cost. On the contrary, it clearly demonstrates that rates have been maintained.

"It has been charged that the business of the company was increased by allowing connecting lines more than a proper or agreed proportion of the rates."

"This is not true. Its divisions with connections are not in excess of those allowed by agreement with its competitors, and the fact that there has been no increase in tonnage during the months of this fiscal year, (since July 1, 1896,) during which the complaints that are being so freely ventilated in the newspapers have been made public, is certainly evidence that no unfair advantage of other companies who are carriers of similar tonnage has been sought or exercised. It is our intention to exercise all legitimate methods to increase the traffic of the road, believing that with the additional facilities that have been provided, and which will be provided, it can largely increase its business and take a position equal to any of the trunk lines. But it is not thought necessary, neither is it our intention, nor is it expedient to use any methods to obtain this result that are unfair or unreasonable to the common interests of other roads.

"The Baltimore and Ohio has arisen from its somnolent condition, and is an active highway for the traffic of the country; and it is positively true that it is obtaining any position it seeks by thoroughly legitimate methods, and expects to obtain greater results from its present policy. In this connection, the company has not been remiss in the development of its local industries. Those which are already situated on its line, without other outlets, have been encouraged, and the road has been opened to the settlement and location of others whose business is desirable."

Presidential Inauguration Fares.

The Joint Traffic Association has ruled as follows in regard to Presidential inauguration fares:

Trunk Line Territory.— Eight dollars per capita for the round trip from New York and $10 from Pittsburg, Parkersburg, and Wheeling via direct lines; one fare per capita for the round trip via direct lines from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

Fares from other than the above points via direct lines to be 2 cents per mile per capita short line distance, (not to exceed the above specified fares,) but if via New York, 2 cents per mile to New York added to the arbitrary fare from that point. In accepting business from connecting lines via New York the $8 fare to be exacted as an arbitrary in every case. Tickets to be sold and good going March 1, 2, 3, and 4, good returning to leave Washington not earlier than March 4 and not later than March 8, inclusive.

Central Passenger Committee Territory.—One fare per capita for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going March 1, 2, and 3, good returning to leave Washington not earlier than March 4 and not later than March 8, inclusive. The fares west of Trunk Line territory to be so regulated as not to be lower than from Trunk Line Western terminal points.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—At the annual meeting of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Philadelphia yesterday the Directory was re-elected.

—A story that found many believers yesterday was that on the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company an assessment of 40 per cent. would be levied on its stock.

—At the meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated road at New Haven yesterday the abolition of the position of Vice President was formally declared, and Collin M. Ingersoll was appointed assistant to the President.

WAS DEMAREST MURDERED?

Facts Which Seem to Show that He Was Killed and Robbed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Charles Demarest died at the hospital this morning. Death was due to a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. It was supposed until last night that there was no question of how he was injured. On Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock the young man was returning from a party. He was driving his own horse to a light buggy. He had been out of the city. No one knows what happened to him between the time he left the party and the time he was seen on Easton Avenue by the railroad gateman and another man. When first seen by these two men the horse was apparently running away. A freight train was approaching and the gates were down. The horse dashed at the gates and through them. The train had reached the crossing and the horse went full tilt into it. The horse was killed and the buggy wrecked.

When the runaway was first seen, and until the moment of collision, neither the gateman nor the second man saw any one in the buggy, and supposed it to be empty. When the crash came they saw a man's body hurled from the carriage. He was unconscious when picked up, but was recognized as Demarest.

There was no question that his fatal injuries had resulted from being thrown from the buggy in the collision until his father discovered that his son's pocketbook, containing about $80, and his gold ring were missing. The ring had been torn from his finger. It was a shade too small for the young man and could not have been lost in any other way.

It is now believed that Demarest was stopped at a lonely point between the scene of the party and the railroad crossing. He may have resisted and have been struck on the head and rendered unconscious. After he had been robbed his horse was given a cut with a whip and sent galloping along Easton Avenue. The chance collision wiped out the crime almost entirely, and it would not have been suspected, were not the valuables of the young man missing.

The horse which Demarest drove was one that could be easily controlled. He was a good horseman and the animal was not a vicious one. The lights on the gates would have warned Demarest long before he reached the crossing, and he could have avoided the collision even if he could not have stopped the horse. He was not intoxicated. The deduction taken is that he was unconscious from a highwayman's blow.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner and Election of Officers at the Savoy.

The alumni of Hamilton College gave their annual dinner and held their annual meeting at the Savoy Hotel last night. The attendance was large.

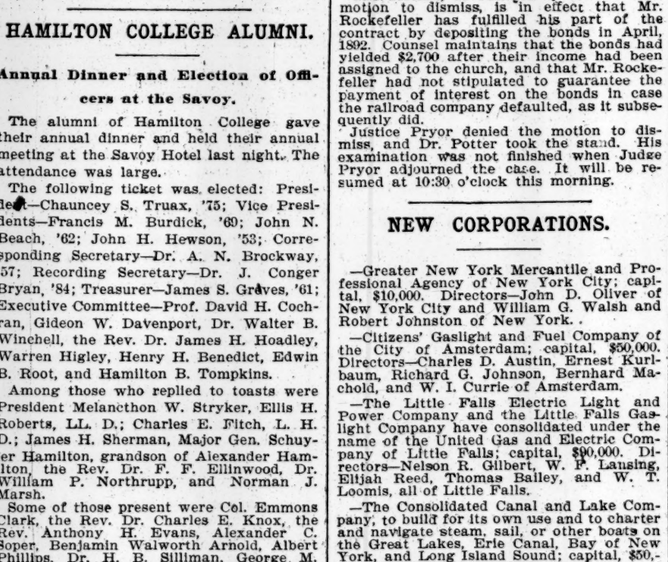
The following ticket was elected: President—Chauncey S. Truax, '75; Vice Presidents—Francis M. Burdick, '69; John N. Beach, '62; John H. Hewson, '53; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. N. Brockway, '57; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. Conger Bryan, '84; Treasurer—James S. Graves, '61; Executive Committee—Prof. David H. Cochran, Gideon W. Davenport, Dr. Walter B. Winchell, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, Warren Higley, Henry H. Benedict, Edwin B. Root, and Hamilton B. Tompkins.

Among those who replied to toasts were President Melancthon W. Stryker, Ellis H. Roberts, LL. D.; Charles E. Fitch, L. H. D.; James H. Sherman, Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, grandson of Alexander Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, Dr. William P. Northrupp, and Norman J. Marsh.

Some of those present were Col. Emmons Clark, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Alexander C. Soper, Benjamin Walworth Arnold, Albert Phillips, Dr. H. B. Silliman, George M. Diven, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Elihu Root, George W. Hubbell, Arthur Soper, John N. Beach, F. E. Barnard, Dwight Holbrook, Charles E. Marling, Robert N. Brockway, Joseph T. Ibbitson, J. F. Mann, C. L. Lewis, and the Rev. C. O. Gray.

Not Bought by Helen Gould.

The story that Miss Helen Gould had bought the Cosmopolitan Magazine Building is said by John Brisben Walker to be without foundation. He says that such a suggestion has never been made by Miss Gould. There has been no meeting, correspondence, or negotiation of any kind which could give the slightest excuse for the publication.



THE REASON WHY **RIPANS TABULES** CURE NERVOUSNESS

DOCTOR. The maladies which above all others cause nervousness are dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation. The great sympathetic nerve which connects the epigastric region with the brain is always injuriously affected if the stomach and bowels are disordered; a permanent disarrangement of the functions of those organs reacts by sympathy upon the entire nervous system. Ripans Tabules in restoring tone and regularity to the digestive apparatus, and overcoming constipation, permanently remedy the nervous complaints which originate in alimentary weakness or disturbances. They are the very best nervine that can be used. By eradicating the exciting cause of nervous weakness they permanently overcome the disability itself. But this is not all. By checking the maladies which cause nervousness they build up anew the system weakened and depleted by nervous disease.

MINK CAPES, COLLARETTES, MUFFS! Large assortment at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., West.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 38th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE NEW STYLE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL Lined Circulars, $35, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d St.

TABERNACLE CASES IN COURT.

Injunction to Continue a Week—Rockefeller Bond Contention.

The two factions of Baptists who are at odds over the property of the Tabernacle Corporation, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, were well represented in court yesterday. Two suits came up for trial, in each of which the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, was the central figure.

Edward S. Church represented to Justice Beach, in the injunction suit brought by Miss Julia Ross, that he was not ready to proceed with the argument when the case was called. He petitioned the Court to modify the temporary injunction now in effect so that the landlord might enter the premises and make some necessary repairs. Justice Beach ruled that the injunction should stand in the form in which it was granted Thursday by Justice Lawrence, until next Monday, when the motion to make it permanent will be argued.

The suit of the Tabernacle Church against the Baptist City Mission Society and John D. Rockefeller, which came up before Justice Pryor, in Part V., Special Term, in the afternoon, is to recover $9,000 back interest on a trust fund of $50,000, which, it is alleged, John D. Rockefeller made for the benefit of the Tabernacle Church, and to compel the readjustment of the trust so that it will yield 5 per cent. annually, or $2,500 a year, to the church for ten years from 1891. In that year, Mr. Rockefeller gave to the church fifty one-thousand-dollar Northern Pacific 5 per cent. bonds, upon which but three semi-annual payments of interest, it is alleged, have been made.

The defense, as outlined by counsel on a motion to dismiss, is in effect that Mr. Rockefeller has fulfilled his part of the contract by depositing the bonds in April, 1892. Counsel maintains that the bonds had yielded $2,700 after their income had been assigned to the church, and that Mr. Rockefeller had not stipulated to guarantee the payment of interest on the bonds in case the railroad company defaulted, as it subsequently did.

Justice Pryor denied the motion to dismiss, and Dr. Potter took the stand. His examination was not finished when Judge Pryor adjourned the case. It will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Greater New York Mercantile and Professional Agency of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John D. Oliver of New York City and William G. Walsh and Robert Johnston of New York.

—Citizens' Gaslight and Fuel Company of the City of Amsterdam; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles D. Austin, Ernest Kurlbaum, Richard G. Johnson, Bernhard Machold, and W. I. Currie of Amsterdam.

—The Little Falls Electric Light and Power Company and the Little Falls Gaslight Company have consolidated under the name of the United Gas and Electric Company of Little Falls; capital, $90,000. Directors—Nelson R. Gilbert, W. P. Lansing, Elijah Reed, Thomas Bailey, and W. T. Loomis, all of Little Falls.

—The Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, to build for its own use and to charter and navigate steam, sail, or other boats on the Great Lakes, Erie Canal, Bay of New York, and Long Island Sound; capital, $50,000, (the limit allowed by law for canal companies.) Directors—Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Bradford C. Church of Duluth, Elbert A. Young of St. Paul, George H. Raymond and Frank Beadle of Buffalo, Samuel B. Hard of Englewood, N. J., and Franklin Edson, John A. Cormack, and Erastus Wiman of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. M. Helm has been ordered to the Puritan.

—Ensign H. H. Christy has been detached from the proving ground at Indian Head and ordered to the Constellation.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY ROOMS.—Excellent home table; transient or permanent; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

WEST END AV., 770, CORNER 103D ST.—Large second floor front room; handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms; location, table, and service first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, to gentleman; one block from elevated station.

A CULTURED SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILY, West 22d St.—Furnished rooms; moderate terms; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

MEXICO

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, &c.

Independent Railroad and Steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.

Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Our latch-string is on the outside. There are no secrets in the "Kimball." Call at our factory at any hour and learn the ins and outs—chiefly the ins.

Phillips Mnfg Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St, station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find employment for a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; my reason for parting with her is breaking up housekeeping. 536 9th Av.; ring Campbell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. Call, 296 Madison Av., from 12 to 3; ring basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a chambermaid and waitress; three years' references; country preferred. Chambermaid, 753 6th Av., 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—An first-class cook in private family; understands soups, meats, entrées, terrapin, ice cream; city or country; city reference. 270 7th Av., Bakery.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing and obliging; would assist with washing in a small private family; best city reference. 348 West 53d St.; ring Fitzgerald's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as plain cook or laundress in a private family; city reference. Call at 296 Madison Av., from 10 to 3; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly good woman as cook; understands cooking in all branches; no objection to country; references. Call, two days, at 425 West 48th St., Murray's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of city reference. 156 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as cook or would assist with washing; city or country; personal reference. Jane, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; good reference; good baker. R. R., Box 297, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; last employer can be seen. 429 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; capable of doing all kinds of cooking; coarse washing; city reference. 1,396 2d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an experienced young woman (Protestant) as companion to an elderly lady; would like to travel; references. Mrs. E. M. Clarke, 24 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do fine washing and ironing; undoubted reference. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes more engagements by day; cuts and fits perfectly; all latest style garments, capes, and children's dresses; $2 per day; best reference. McVey, 893 8th Av., near elevated station.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker who has had own business; will go out by day; good cutter and fitter; all kinds of gowns; private families; $2 a day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; thoroughly competent; works for first-clas families; make over; best reference. M. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; private family. Taffey, 381 2d Av.

MRS. M. MARSHALL WOULD LIKE ONE OR more customers by day; McDowell system; references. 303 West 114th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess to young ladies or children, or for special studies; literature, composition, French, and advanced music; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 69th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, from Hanover; competent to take entire charge of children; best references. S. Warodell, 188 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper for widower or mother's help; best reference. Advertiser, 148 West 54th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework and make herself useful. 210 East 76th st., top floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; can be recommended. 210 East 40th St., first flat.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle aged; first-class seamstress and traveler; good packer; willing; anxious to have home; best reference. Julie, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced dressmaker as maid; good packer and traveler; highly recommended. H. R., care Mrs. Chesterman, 210 East 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; best city reference. Julie, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care of Mrs. Johnston, 104 West 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; Protestant; understands dressmaking; city or country; city reference. Norman, 433 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; best references. S. F., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference if required. 164 East 97th St., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; good reference; city or country; no cards. Call, two days, 215 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 78th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch woman as first-class laundress; also willing to do cooking; first-class references; city or country. 851 7th Av., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city references. 614 3d Av., ring once.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman to wash, iron, or do housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

Nurses.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By a nurse and governess to grown child; speaks German, French, English; good sewer, embroidery; good reference; no objection to going to Europe. Call, two days, Fraulein, 228 East 82d St.

NURSE, &c.—Light-colored girl would like to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork, or do plain sewing; no cards. 12 West 135th St.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse would like to attend doctor's office, or would care for invalid by day; best reference. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse for baby; speaks French and a little English; best reference. J. M. A., 156 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By competent German; take care one baby; good city reference; willing to go to Europe for Summer. 436 9th Av. Lavep.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant Scotchwoman as competent infant's nurse; willing and obliging. 727 Park Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By competent German girl to children; best references. 602 East 83d St., care of Mrs. Santo.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. L. T., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse who understands her duties as nurse and all kinds of foods; excellent references. 1,575 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. 109 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress; in private family; excellent dressmaker; willing and obliging; good reference. Virginie, 161 West 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, with good city reference. M. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl as waitress; best city references. 149 East 50th St., Murry's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; has first-class personal and written references; can fill butler's place. 144 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress by a German girl; capable in all branches; best reference. 572 2d Av., second floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—By young colored woman; ladies' or gentlemen's washing; reference. Taylor, 420 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; five years in this country; man as first-class butler or valet; good silver cleaner; best city reference. C. B., 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent man as first-class butler and valet; private family; understands his business; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; best city reference. G. V., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; bachelor gentlemen or do entire work small family; no washing; thorough servants; personal reference. M. G., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent man; English; age, 32; city or country; first-class reference. B. C., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 231 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; competent and trustworthy; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. G. L., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 30; excellent city references. Butler, 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss; single; strictly honest, sober, and willing; good references. Herman, 314 East 65th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 45; thoroughly competent; four years' unexceptionable personal recommendations from prominent metropolitan family; stylish appearance; skillful, careful driver; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Coachman, care store, 789 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Lady going south highly recommends thoroughly experienced, smart-appearing, temperate, industrious, obliging, courteous, single Irishman; skillful driver; moderate expectations. Present employer, 75 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, 35, no children, as coachman; city or country; good reference from last employer. B. M., Box 444 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; stylish, careful driver, with private family; city or country. J. Whalen, 345 West 26th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent of taking full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman in a private family; reliable; understands electric pumps and elevators; all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 950 6th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. T. H., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MAINE MAN, 26, UNMARRIED, A WORKER, intelligent and thoroughly educated, wishes position in publishing or banking business, or in confidential capacity; two years in publishing house; six years and at present in large corporation office; highest references; moderate salary. B. A., Box 201 Times Office.

MASSAGE.—Massage operator open for engagements; doctor's references. Masseur, 650 8d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Strong young girl as cook and laundress in private family; reference required; wages, $20. Apply 1 West 45th St., after 5 o'clock to-day.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Man engaged in Wall Street till 3 or 4 P. M. available; state experience; give references; salary $15 per week. Address Financial, Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man whose afternoon hours from 3 to 6 are disengaged as tutor and companion for three boys. Address, by letter, F. W., 49 East 65th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet), to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet) more or less to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.28 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes and Package Boxes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department, in the care of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, marked "Proposals for Letter Boxes, etc.," until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1897, for furnishing Street Letter Boxes, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes, all to be constructed of iron or steel and suitable for use in the Free Delivery Service. The street letter boxes are to be in three sizes: The smallest, or No. 1, to contain not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic inches of inside space; the next size, No. 2, not less than eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) cubic inches of inside space, and the largest size, No. 3, not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty (2,360) cubic inches of inside space, or double the capacity of No. 2. The package boxes to contain not less than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) cubic inches; such space to be exclusive of spouts, or space occupied by apparatus or devices for the protection of the mails. The contractor for these supplies, or any of them, will be required to undertake, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, to faithfully perform his contract and to save harmless the United States or any officer or contractor thereof, from loss, damage, or cost by reason of any infringement of any patent in the use of said boxes, or posts, or any of them, or any device connected therewith. The owner or inventor of any patentable device which is used and adopted, or his assignee, will be required to assign to the United States his or their interest in such box, device, or invention, so that the department may have perpetual and exclusive right to adopt and use the same in connection with all of said supplies it may hereafter obtain; but such invention or inventions to be reassigned when the department abandons the use of the supplies covered thereby. Proposals may be submitted for supplying boxes suitable for inside locks, or for padlocks, or for both, the right being reserved to adopt or reject any or all of them. The boxes furnished are to be painted two coats of best English vermilion, the last coat to be mixed with varnish, unless a vermilion that will stand exposure to the weather better than the English can be furnished and guaranteed, and the boxes must have thereon such letters or devices stamped, cast, or painted as the Postmaster General may designate, and no other. The posts must be made of iron or steel sufficient in size and with suitable device for attaching thereto letter and package boxes. Contracts made under this advertisement will be for four years, and for supplies, free-on-board-cars, at place of manufacture, which must be named in the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. WM. L. WILSON,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Levy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Song Recital—3:00. Lecture on Language—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Concert—8:30.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11400.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1897.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The bill for refunding the debt of the Pacific railroad companies to the Government on account of the subsidy bonds was defeated yesterday in the House of Representatives by a decisive vote. The main argument against this measure was that it was too favorable to the companies, though doubts were also expressed of their ability to comply with its terms; but as the substitute of Mr. BELL, which was entremely favorable to the Government, was also defeated, and by an adverse vote nearly as great, this seems to end all hope of settling this matter by extending the debt. The alternative to refunding these obligations is a foreclosure of the Government lien and a sale of the property, or the acquisition of the system of which these roads are a part by the Government itself.

The Union Pacific system, including auxiliary lines owned or leased, exceeds 4,900 miles, but the Government lien applies to only 1,432.38 miles. The amount of the debt, on account of the subsidy bonds, including accrued interest and deducting the value of the securities in the sinking fund, is $53,715,408.78. There is a prior lien on the same property to the amount of $33,532,000, but the total funded debt of the company on account of the entire system is over $183,000,000. The subsidy debt of the Central Pacific is $57,681,514.29, and the Government lien covers 860.66 miles, but is subordinate to a first mortgage of $27,855,680. The present mileage of the Central Pacific, which is leased by the Southern Pacific, is over 1,500 miles, and its funded debt a year ago was just under $60,000,000. The corporate debts of the two companies are something ill $240,000,000, and the amount due the Government on account of the subsidy over $110,000,000.

The proposition that the Government acquire and operate the roads, as embodied in Senator MORGAN'S bill, would involve the issue of bonds of the United States to fund and take up all the first mortgage bonds of the two companies. The offices and Directors of the companies would be abolished and the whole consolidated system would be placed in the hands of a board of nine Trustees. Provision is made in the Morgan bill for scaling down the stock to represent the value of property less unsecured indebtedness, and payment of dividends is prohibited until interest is paid and the requirements of a sinking fund are satisfied. Actual possession by the Government in perpetuity is provided for. The alternative to this is the sale of the property under foreclosure of the Government lien, leaving it subject to the prior mortgages.

The assets of the Union Pacific Company at the end of 1895, including cost of road and equipment and investments, were put at $228,255,472.70. The statement of liabilities included $60,868,500 capital stock and a deficit of United States requirements as compared with accrued interest on United States bonds of $35,198,065. The gross earnings for the system in 1895 were $21,728,990.99, operating expenses and taxes $14,577,832.58, net earnings $7,151,158.41. The assets of the Central Pacific Company for the same year are put at $203,543,645.79. The liabilities include $68,000,000 capital stock. The gross earnings were $12,963,328.30, operating expenses $8,145,584.37, net earnings $4,817,743.93. The significance of these figures can be applied either to the case of an assumption of Government control or to the prospect of a sale which would return the Government the amount due upon its bonds or any considerable part thereof.

We do not propose to attempt the application now, but we consider the alternative of Government possession as impracticable, if not chimerical. It is obvious that a sale under foreclosure should be prepared for, so that those now in control of the property could not obtain it without competition on terms which would leave the Government to pay its own bonds practically without reimbursement from those who have had the benefit of their proceeds. Is it not possible that a syndicate of capitalists would take possession of a transcontinental system, continuous from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, on terms that would enable it to pay the Government debt as well as assume the first mortgage bonds and other obligations of the companies? If time and encouragement are given, it may be that some combination will come forward to relieve the Government from a tangled situation without serious loss.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF.

We showed yesterday how far from the truth were the assertions of the representatives of certain branches of the iron and steel industry at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday last, who asked for higher tariff duties. We invite attention now to a table compiled from the official reports, showing how the imports of iron and steel have fallen off under the reduced duties of the present law, and how at the same time the exports have been greatly increased.

This table not only furnishes evidence that the iron and steel industry, as a whole, needs no additional protection, (and does not need duties so high as those now imposed by statute,) but also supplies proof of the most encouraging character as to the growth of our export trade. The imports as set forth below include ore and all products covered by the iron and steel schedule of the tariff. The first four years are the fiscal years of the McKinley tariff; the remaining two are the first two fiscal years of the tariff now in force. The average tariff rate on the products in the entire schedule was reduced from 68.54 per cent. in the last McKinley year to 37.78 per cent. in the year 1896;

IRON AND STEEL.

	Imports.	Exports.
1891	$55,974,531	$28,909,614
1892	31,520,564	28,800,930
1893	36,180,771	30,106,482
1894	21,314,489	29,220,264
Annual average	$36,247,588	$29,259,322
1895	$23,767,501	$32,000,080
1896	26,558,715	41,159,422
Annual average	$25,163,108	$36,580,205

Although the average ad valorem rate of duty was cut down from 68.54 per cent. to 37.78 per cent., the average annual value of the imports in the McKinley years was larger by nearly 45 per cent. than the annual average value under the lower rates of the new tariff. On the other hand, there has been a remarkable increase of the exports, all of which, it should be remembered, are sold abroad in open competition with similar foreign products and without the assistance of tariff protection. The exports last year exceeded the average for the McKinley years by 40 per cent.

This extraordinary and encouraging growth of the export trade in iron and steel products continued after the close of the fiscal year 1896, on June 30 last. The official figures in detail can be presented now for only the months of July, August, September, and October. They are as follows:

IRON AND STEEL, FOUR MONTHS.

	Imports.	Exports.
July	$1,863,074	$3,897,890
August	1,870,472	4,096,642
September	1,031,687	4,577,630
October	1,333,768	4,408,355
Total	$6,699,001	$16,980,493
Or, at the rate of, for the full year	$20,097,003	$50,941,479

The continuing increase of exports has been accompanied by a further reduction of the imports.

Such is the condition, with respect to foreign competition here and abroad, of this great industry, representatives of which now ask the Ways and Means Committee to "protect" them by higher duties, saying that they have been brought to the edge of ruin by "deluges" and "floods" of foreign products which have been admitted by what they call a "free-trade" tariff. There has been no incoming "flood," but the imports have fallen off, although the average duty was reduced by almost one-half. There has been, however, an outgoing "flood" of exports, rapidly increasing in volume, and continually showing that important branches of the industry need no protection whatever.

In many instances higher duties are wanted only for the benefit of combinations, and if the additional rates should be granted they would be used as means for extorting higher combination prices from consumers in this country for products which are exported and sold at lower prices abroad, or which are now protected by duties absolutely prohibitory. The unpleasant aspect of this scramble for higher duties which are not needed is relieved by the statistical picture of the growth of exports, most encouraging now, and full of promise for the future.

THE ILL LUCK OF SENATOR MILLS.

Senator MILLS is most unlucky in his citation of precedents to fortify his Cuban resolutions. The positions he takes are these: That the independence of Cuba should be recognized at once and that the recognition should proceed from Congress. In his attempt to demonstrate that Mr. OLNEY was wrong in asserting the exclusive right of the Executive to recognize new nations, he quotes President MONROE'S message concerning the recognition of the Spanish-American Republics to show co-operation between the President and Congress. Unquestionably there was co-operation. Recognition implies the sending of Ministers or diplomatic agents. Congress must appropriate the money for their salaries. Recognition may also lead to war, which the President cannot declare or carry on alone. But MONROE chose his own time for recognizing the new South American States. CLAY and his other enemies in Congress began to bombard him on the subject as early as 1817. He put them off on precisely the grounds of President CLEVELAND'S refusal to act—that recognition would be premature and would amount to an act of hostility against Spain. The independence of the new Republics was not recognized until 1822, when the revolted colonies having established their independence as an actual fact the President proposed their recognition.

The Texas Senator gets still less aid and comfort from his Jacksonian precedent. As Mr. MILLS reads the history of his own State, "HENRY CLAY introduced a resolution recognizing Texan independence" and "President ANDREW JACKSON did not hesitate" but "promptly had such action taken as resulted in the recognition of Texas." The facts are that CLAY'S resolution, appended to a report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was introduced on June 18, 1836, and it was not until Dec. 21, six months later, that the President paid any attention to it, and then only to admonish Congress that the recognition of Texas at that time would be premature. Recognition was not accorded until March 3, 1837. This certainly is not very "prompt."

It is true that in this case recognition was given in the form of a resolution of Congress signed by the President. But Senator MILLS grossly misrepresents the whole spirit and meaning of JACKSON'S message of Dec. 21 when he employs it to justify his contention that the power of recognition is vested in Congress rather than in the Executive. It is impossible to read the message without reaching the conclusion that JACKSON'S view was precisely the opposite. He calls attention to the fact that the Clay resolution takes the ground that the expediency of recognizing Texas should be left to Congress. "In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur," he says, "and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict Constitutional right of the Executive either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate over the subject." He adds that when such action would probably lead to war, it would be "most safe" that there should be previous understanding with Congress. But he discusses the point with the air of a man who has an array of facts "up his sleeve" with which, if the occasion demanded, he could demolish the claim of Congress to a right of participation or initiative in such matters. Besides, in his report, CLAY admits that "regularly he [the President] ought to take the initiative in the acknowledgment of the independence of any new power." If the President should be "tardy" in action "he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion or by other acts of one or both branches of Congress." The right to stir up the President is not quite the same thing as the right to recognize Cuba.

Senator MILLS'S precedents are against him on both points—as to the expediency of recognition and as to its source. Both MONROE and JACKSON put off the act of recognition on the ground that the countries in whose behalf Congress importunately urged action had not in fact really achieved their independence, but were very much in the condition of Cuba today. And both of them, it is plain, held the view that Mr. OLNEY now holds as to the right and duty of the Executive in opening relations with new States.

ART IN THE NEW CHARTER.

Whatever its shortcomings may appear on examination and discussion to be, the draft of a chapter on the public art of Greater New York, submitted yesterday on behalf of the Fine Arts Federation, has one substantial and striking merit. It embodies a distinct recognition of the truth that the aspect of a city is a subject proper for municipal care and municipal regulation. The incorporation of this principle in the charter would be of real value, even if it went no further than a declaration, for even a declaration to that effect, though a matter of course in Latin countries, and indeed in all the countries of Continental Europe, would be looked upon somewhat askance in most Anglo-Saxon communities. It implies that the municipality has the right to supervise, in relation to its appearance, not only the work done for itself, but also the work done in it by individuals or corporations. This, indeed, is distinctly expressed in the new chapter with relation to some classes of structures. It is therefore a limitation, upon the part of the community, of the right of the individual to do what he likes with his own, if he likes to present freaks and eyesores to the contemplation of his fellow-citizens. Such a restriction upon individual liberty would be opposed in practice; but it is absolutely necessary to the production of a handsome and attractive city, such as we all hope that we, or our successors, will see New York.

The restriction proposed is the absolute minimum of what ought to be demanded. It proposes for the Government of New York what the Public Art League is trying to bring about for the Government of the United States, namely, that the Government shall not acquire anything that purports to be a work of art which is not in fact a work of art. The grievous need of such a provision in respect to the National Government may be seen in the National capital. The ridiculous statue of Gen. HANCOCK in Pennsylvania Avenue, which is the most recent addition to the public monuments of the city, is intrinsically as bad as the old statue of JACKSON, which has been the laughing stock of three generations, and is far more discreditable on account of the advance in artistic skill and knowledge since the Jackson was modeled. Even later we have seen a committee of inexperts insisting upon their right to spend some $80,000 of the public money upon a monument to Gen. SHERMAN, not merely without, but against, expert advice; and we have found that there is no way of preventing them from doing this. In New York the result of letting every municipal department do as it pleases, without asking anybody who knows, has been confessed by the appointment of an expert commission to weed our collection of public statues, and it might properly be confessed in many other ways.

No doubt the language of the chapter which provides for an inspection of the municipal art is meant to cover all buildings erected by or for any department of the Municipal Government, although the qualifying phrase "whether for ornament of commemoration," might be held to exclude buildings erected primarily for use. If it is meant to exclude them, the chapter falls short of the minimum of regulation upon which we ought to insist. In that case it would not cover Court Houses or schoolhouses or engine houses or station houses or markets. Some of the most atrocious of our municipal erections belong to one or the other of these classes. It is fair to say that of late years there has been a marked improvement in the buildings erected for the Board of Education and for the Fire Department, though it is also fair to say that we have no guarantee whatever that the improvement will be maintained. In the absence of such an inspection as the new chapter provides, there can be no such guarantee.

In any case, what is proposed is the least that ought to be obtained. There is no reason why any citizen who desires to see New York an attractive or even a civilized city, and who has not some nefarious and anti-civic project of his own in view, should object to the purpose of the chapter. The fitness of the means chosen to the end proposed is of course a legitimate subject of discussion, to which we shall take occasion to recur.

CHICAGO'S THREE HUNDRED.

Our dispatches have informed us that "an exclusive phalanx" of three hundred is now forming by natural or artificial selection out of the general mass of the population of Chicago, and that when formed it would constitute "society" in the esoteric sense. It was in this sense that the late WARD MCALLISTER said there were only four hundred New Yorkers "in society." The prompt rejoinder to this on the part of a young woman of Chicago was the exultant statement that New York must be a small place, for in Chicago there were over two thousand. This is a liberal estimate, but, on the other hand, that of Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues, who propose to restrict it to three hundred, seems unduly conservative. We stand astonished at their moderation. It does not appear why this particular number should have been arrived at for the remnant. Possibly it was a reminiscence of the Spartan band, unaffrighted by superior numbers, and resolved to sell their lives dearly.

There has for a long time been an inner circle of Chicagoans composed of those whose ancestors had settled there before the fire. It is understood that there is now a larger but concentric circle of those whose ancestors arrived before the Fair. But even the inner circle must number more than three hundred. Whether the standard be antiquity, or wealth, or accomplishments, or manners, or all these combined, we decline to believe that there are not more people in Chicago who can bear to be judged by it. So far as is known in that fringe of the continent which lies outside the corporate limits of Chicago, the "smart set" consists of one woman, and the literary set of one man and one woman. There may be an artist in Chicago, but if so he must form a set by himself. It would be interesting to know whether the gentleman who humiliated Chicago society by appearing at a breakfast in evening clothes has passed the ordeal of Mr. LINCOLN'S censors and enlisted in the phalanx. "Perhaps he may return with others there, when he has purged his guilt."

The real absurdity of the attempt to draw lines in Chicago, so as to include three hundred, and exclude the other million or two millions, or whatever it may be, is that "society" in what may be called the technical sense does not exist in Chicago. For "Society" is composed of people who have nothing to do but to amuse themselves and who have plenty of money to do this withal. The money exists in Chicago, but the leisure is lacking. There is, of course, a leisure sex, be there more or less, in every American city, but there is no leisure class. Nobody goes to Chicago to spend money he has made elsewhere, and as soon as a man has made money enough in Chicago to live elsewhere, he goes elsewhere to live. For those who are forced to remain and endure, earning their livings the while, "society" is simply a means of mitigating the asperities of life in Chicago after business hours. That is to say, it is not in strictness Society at all. It is really very fortunate for Chicago that there are not so many idle hands there, waiting for Satan to find mischief for them to do, as in more attractive places of residence. But meanwhile the attempt of a busy and hustling populace to imitate the customs of the idle rich and to form a corps of volunteers for Satan seems foredoomed to disappointment.

The resignation of Mr. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD from the district association of the Republican organization in this city, of which he has long been a member, is said to be the prelude to a movement for a new "independent Republican organization" in opposition to the present "machine." It is to be hoped that this is true, and that the movement will gather strength. If the new organization will not only oppose "bossism" and its methods, but adopt the principle of non-partisanship in city government, it will draw to itself the better and possibly the larger part of the Republican vote in the municipal contest of the present year. The anti-Tammany Democrats, benefiting by the organization of the "National Democratic Party," may develop strength on the same issue, and the anti-machine forces may be in a position by next Fall to unite for the control of the Government of Greater New York on the lines of a non-partisan, businesslike administration of municipal affairs.

The associated owners of the Western iron-ore mines ask Congress to restore the McKinley duty on ore, which was 75 cents per ton, the present duty being 40 cents. But under the reduced duty the imports have fallen off, the annual average for the two years of the present tariff having been $800,147, as against an annual average of $1,663,534 for the four years of higher duty under the McKinley tariff. Why does not some member of the Ways and Means Committee bring out this fact and ask the applicants to explain why a reduction of the imports by more than 50 per cent. under the lower duty calls for a higher protective tax? The truth is that the only motive of those who ask for a higher duty is a desire to embarrass producers of iron and steel east of the Alleghanies in order that those who use the Lake Superior ores may profit by such embarrassment.

The hop growers of this State are said to be desirous of having a bill passed by the Legislature to improve the quality of beer. Of course their purpose is to have hops more largely used instead of cheap substitutes, but the object is a good one apart from the benefit to the hop business. There ought to be an established standard of quality for beer maintained by public inspection for the protection of consumers against fraud. Beer has been and still is the most potent temperance agency in this State, and even if poor stuff is no more injurious to health than good beer, it is fraudulent unless sold for what it really is. Like oleomargarine, beer made without the proper proportion of malt and hops should be labeled as an imitation and distinguished from the genuine article. If we could get a standard for beer as they have it in Germany it would be as great a benefit to brewers as to hop growers, and a demand for New York beer could be created all over the country. It seems strange that the brewers themselves should not have maintained a standard that would recommend their product instead of vying with each other in cheapening its cost by lowering its quality.

Readers of yesterday's newspapers who have had experience with the New York police must have chuckled over the report of the encounter of Inspector BROOKS with Capt. DODD, United States Army. It seems that the Inspector first tried the bullying manner to induce the cavalry band not to play, whereupon their Captain ordered them to play, and that it was not until the Inspector changed his tone from command to entreaty that he secured the silence of which he was in quest. Any force of police available to the Inspector would have had its work cut out for it in undertaking to enforce a municipal regulation against a troop of cavalry. The Inspector took tardily and on compulsion the tone he should have taken at first. The moral is that if you represent the civil power in its relation with the military it is well to be civil.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is getting wearisome to record the vagaries of the Populistic mind as developed in Kansas. Hitherto a tendency toward the repudiation of honest debts has been the most notable characteristic of the party in that State, but now that it has attained to power the effort seems to be toward making the name of Kansas ridiculous. A single day reveals one unkempt legislator suggesting a law against the wearing of bloomers by women bicyclists, and a second who would force the owner of any piece of property larger than a "homestead" to sell it to any would-be purchaser for a price to be determined by a jury composed of the would-be purchaser's neighbors. It is difficult to decide which of these schemes is the more absurd, and not easier to tell whether a State will suffer more from derision or from denunciation.

—Naturally enough, the inhabitants of Rhodesia show a peculiar sensitiveness to any reflection upon their ability to govern themselves and their natives, and a somewhat lofty contempt for such interference with their plans and methods as the London and Cape Town authorities attempt. The Rhodesian Times, a paper published at Salisbury, is much grieved because Baron ROSMEAD, better known as Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, has issued a proclamation regulating the status of native laborers in Rhodesia, and giving them certain rights on lands ceded to white men. The up-country editor thinks any such action is all wrong, and says that "imagination, seasoned with Exeter Hall philanthropy, has taken the place of experience" in dealing with this serious problem. Now, there may be some justice in the complaint. The Rhodesians are not alone in making it, for the West Indian planters have no dearer grievance than the fact that long-distance government takes no account of local conditions and peculiarities, and goes on the absurd principle that liberty which a stray negro in London will not abuse can safely be granted to the teeming black thousands of Barbados or St. Kitt's. Still the whites in the Land of Rhodes have not been so successful in managing the blacks that they can spurn help with a very good grace, even when it comes from Exeter Hall.

—Charity that has degenerated into something not distinguishable from weak-mindedness was illustrated on New Year's Day at the Home of Rest for Horses, in Acton, England. This institution is one that it would not be hard to praise. In it care is taken of animals rendered unfit for further service by age, and whose owners, for one reason or another, do not wish to have them killed; but, besides these, the home also admits sick horses belonging to men too poor to give them proper attention, and the result of a stay there is often a complete recovery and years of profitable toil. The work done, therefore, is partly harmless and partly useful. Some misguided person—he or she had sense enough left to act anonymously—took it into his or her head that the inmates of this asylum ought to have a special New Year's dinner, and the result has been to bring derision on the whole plan. The dinner which this unknown hippophilist provided consisted of carrots, sugar, bread, and apples, and invitations were scattered broadcast to come and see a lot of old, decrepit horses gorge themselves on these delicacies. Most of the people who accepted the invitations saw only the amusing side of the banquet, but enough were impressed with its more or less wicked absurdity to feel and express in print an indignation from which the home is sure to suffer.

PERSONAL.

—A near neighbor of ours, equally noted for claiming infallibility and for being usually in the wrong—by intention as to matters of public policy, and through carelessness when only facts are concerned—has deeply wronged the State of Iowa by crediting Georgia with having produced Mr. JAMES BALLARD, the poet of forty gestures and Red Oak. This was a blunder as needless as it was cruel, for in the very poem from which our contemporary quotes, Mr. BALLARD proudly sings:

> I think that many, if not all,
> With me can truly say
> That Red Oak is one of the best
> New towns in Iowa.

These beautiful lines not only settle for all time the question of where the poet lives, but they throw much light on his character. A man of strong feeling, he yet avoids all exaggeration, and even while sweeping along in the current of his passionate emotions, he can pause to insert a qualifying clause to show he is aware that dense ignorance still prevails in some parts of the country. It does seem strange, however, that every man, woman, child, and editor in the United States does not know that the Nishnabotna Valley, of which Red Oak is the loveliest ornament, smiles up to the approving heavens from Iowa, not from Georgia.

—Perhaps it is doing Col. GEORGE W. BELL an ill turn to reveal that since 1893 he has been the United States Consul at Sydney, Australia, and has in that time so commended himself to the citizens of the city for competence and courtesy that they regard him with high and frequently demonstrated esteem. Instead of constantly recalling ancient animosities and of devoting much time to declarations that "we have licked the British twice and can do it again," he has attended to business, made friends, and in every way conducted himself like a man of sense and respectability who felt that he represented a great republic and not a little aggregation of petulant and ill-mannered savages. All this, of course, lays the Colonel's "Americanism," as distinguished from his Americanism, open to suspicion in certain quarters, but even at the risk of bringing down fierce criticism upon his head, it seems worth while to state that when he returned to Sydney in November last, after a short vacation spent at home, he was welcomed back with much enthusiasm, and a big dinner in his honor was given. The Mayor of the city presided at this function, and around the tables sat ninety-five persons, all of high rank, official or commercial. They included many American residents, and these joined with the Englishmen in making speeches about Col. BELL that used up every laudatory adjective in the dictionary. Speaking very seriously, the occasion was a notable one, and the committee that had charge of the dinner has done well in issuing a handsome pamphlet in which the many true and kindly words spoken by the Consul and his hosts are preserved.

Free Iron Ores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a recent article in THE TIMES, "Why They Want It"—"it" meaning an additional duty on iron ores—is it not "the dog in the manger" disposition—is it not asking that a more favored district of the United States be protected to the injury of other portions? The Western iron-ore men certainly need no protection. Their aim in asking for more or any duties on iron ores is to prevent the Eastern furnaces and mills from competing with them.

Unless the iron and steel furnaces and mills in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland can obtain high grade and steel ores from Cuba and other foreign mines, free of duty, they must be abandoned and their employes must obtain other work or go on the tramp list. The United States is now in position to produce agricultural products and manufactured goods much in excess of the demand of our home markets. As population increases, manufactures must increase. To compete in the markets of the world we must have cheap raw materials. It is the just and wise course of the representatives of the people, so far as legislation can accomplish it, to endeavor to keep as large a number as possible of our people at steady work at living wages in all of the various industries. All of the different branches of trade and business, including railroads and banks, are interwoven with the industries of our people. Especially the farmer, the producer of food, cotton, wool, tobacco, beef, pork, and mutton is interested in having the largest number possible of non-producers of these articles at work at steady wages. They are his customers and consumers. The larger the number of them that we have at home, the smaller there will be of farm surplus exported. The smaller the quantity of the surplus exported, the higher will be the prices in the foreign markets. The price obtained for the surplus regulates the price at home.

Jan. 8, 1897. C. I. NOURSE.

MIND AND MATTER.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Of all your ills," the wise man said,
"'Tis well, my son, to know
That none of them is bad, save that
Your thinking makes it so."

And as he spoke, a cinder fell
And struck him in the eye,
And, judging from his awful yell,
I thought that he would die.

"Of all your ills, wise man," I said,
"'Tis well for you—" alas!
He interrupted me to say:
"Young fellow! You're an ass!"

HENRY MILLER AS A STAR

HE APPEARS IN A NEW PLAY AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.

"Heartsease" Is a Romantic Antique, and a Play of Some Merit—Music Hall Programmes.

Henry Miller is again a "star" actor. The term means less nowadays than it used to, when most of the available histrionic talent was concentrated in stock companies; but it means a percentage of the receipts, and that, in this commercial era, is enough to lend a "star" actor distinction, if the receipts are large. Mr. Miller has been a "star" before, but not for long. He quickly returned to the ranks in which he justly deserves a foremost place. He is an actor of good presence, sensibility, ambition, and zeal, not endowed with a very expressive countenance, though he makes good use of his small natural equipment; possessing a rather monotonous voice, and no extraordinary share of physical power. He has been a popular favorite, and is likely to increase his popularity under the shrewd management of Charles Frohman.

Mr. Miller appeared at the Garden Theatre last night as the sentimental but vociferous hero of a play written by Messrs. Joseph I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein, called "Heartsease," which was tried in Chicago early in the season, with doubtful results. It has since been rewritten. Its period has been changed from "the present" to A. D. 1785; its dialogue has been carefully interspersed with expletives and allusions supposed to be current in the last century, and, presumably, made more formal than it was in the original.

The hero is a poor and proud young man, deprived of his birthright, who takes to music as a source of livelihood. He is supposed to have genius, and it is unfortunate, therefore, that music composed by him should be introduced in the performance. He has composed an opera called "King Lear," of which he has only one copy. This is to make his fortune. He loves an aristocratic girl, and is loved, in an insincere and casual way, by her young stepmother. With the fatuity and sheer dishonesty of the typical hero of melodrama, he gets himself into a deplorable mess. He declares his love to the wrong woman, without reason, and lies without reason, and is shamed. Of course, he is still entitled to the spectator's sympathy, and doubtless has it, but if a man in real life should make such a fool of himself he would forfeit all respect.

The opera is stolen, and the hero falls ill. The villain, who has hitherto done nothing but talk, (and write a scurrilous paragraph for a news-sheet,) appropriates the opera, renames it "Hildebrand," and produces it, with prodigious success, at Covent Garden.

The night of the first performance there are great goings-on in the corridor of one of the box tiers of that world-famous theatre. This is the "strong" act of the play. Herein, too, are its only vital episodes. The confession of the stepmother and the meeting of the lover and his mistress are scenes of real dramatic value. In the climax the hero, having proved his genius by recognizing his own music, addresses a vigorous tirade to the villain, and then assaults him in an emphatic and satisfying way. Presently the drama ends happily.

Mr. Miller's acting was generally commendable, and was particularly good in the excellent scene with Miss Kimball in Act III. In the climax he scarcely controlled himself, and what he gained in vigor he lost in firmness of execution and pictorial effect. He can do better in this scene. He was delightfully "personable" all through, and wore his costumes gracefully. Miss Kimball played her part in her accustomed earnest but rather monotonous way.

The acting was all painstaking and intelligent, (even Max Figman's rather hopeless portrayal of a comic Irish officer,) and much better than the production in a scenic sense, which was careless. Some of the actors wore the same clothes throughout the play, though there was a supposed lapse of months between Acts II. and III. Some of the scenery was distressingly modern. The "property man" had been to no pains to secure "local color." Lord Neville, seated in a modern chair, by a table evidently made in Grand Rapids, Mich., glanced over a copy of The New York ——, and remarked: "Pitt will not do. We must have Lord North back again." Copies of the profusely illustrated dailies of the present hour were used to represent the scandal-printing pamphlets of London in George III.'s time.

Yet these discrepancies, and others, had no perceptible effect upon last night's audience. While there was little or no applause while the first and second acts were "on," many "curtain calls" at the end of each indicated the mood of the spectators; and, after the penultimate climax, the applause was prolonged, prodigious, deafening—all things that applause in a modern theatre can be. The authors were both "called"; Mr. Clarke made a speech and so did Mr. Miller. These are the signs of triumph, and if "Heartsease" proves Mr. Miller's stepping-stone to fame, and enriches its authors, both deserving gentlemen, we shall all be glad.

But the end is not yet, and a newspaper which views the contemporary stage in a kindly, tolerant, but serious way is compelled to note the fact that "Heartease" reveals no original dramatic aptitude, no observation of actual life, and no extraordinary measure of technical skill. The mechanics of the piece are inferior, and its sentiment is often false. Yet there are some notably good passages in the old comedy manner, especially Lord Neville's encounter with genius in Act II., in which the touch is light and graceful, and the piece has a fair share of "comic relief."

The sentimental language is often needlessly stilted. To say "The gulf between us—only a bridge of gold can span it," is not more poetical or more in the spirit of 1785 than to say "Only a bridge of gold can span the gulf between us." Yet the hero has half a dozen speeches in that peculiar phraseology. Mr. Clarke is a careful, sympathetic, and experienced student of stage literature and a fluent writer. Mr. Klein wrote "The District Attorney" with Mr. Fiske. Neither has put his best in "Heartsease."

Lord Neville	Frank Burbeck
Sir Geoffrey Pomfret	Nelson Wheatcroft
Eric Temple, Esq.	Henry Miller
Major Twombey	Leslie Allen
Capt. Jack O'Hara	Max Figman
Simon Podbury	Edmund D. Lyons
Mons. Darville	Albert Tavernier
Quigg	Darwin Rudd
Peters	Morel Deane
Doxton	Frank Beamish
Lady Neville	Louisa Thorndyke Boucicault
Hon. Miss Neville	Grace Kimball
Alice Temple	Nanette Comstock

AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

This Week's Programme Is of Rather More than Usual Interest.

Except for Yvette Guilbert, who is always new, or who at least always produces the effect of amazed surprise in her hearers, and therefore is a perennial novelty, there are few performers at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this week who are not familiar to frequenters of the variety shows; but for all that the programme contains few dull numbers, and a good many that are of decided interest. Of course, Guilbert is worth them all put together—if one happens to like the marvelous, almost miraculous, work she does—and her part of the evening's entertainment is one thing, and the rest of it is something immeasurably different. That, however, is not saying that the rest is not worth seeing, or that because one shudders at "La Glu," or is moved to dreadful but not painful indignation at "La fait toujours plaisir," he must on that account find little amusement in Lew Dockstader's nonsense or fail to marvel at Virginia Aragon's waspy waist or her curious power to run about on an almost invisible wire. The biograph, too, is just as wonderful as it ever was, and people who have not passed an evening at Koster & Bial's lately had better wait for this concluding number, for many of the pictures are more or less nearly new, and the Empire State

Express comes as near as ever to running off the stage and out into Thirty-fourth Street over the spectators. Some night it will do just this thing, and then the managers will have a fine bill for damages to pay.

Williams and Walker, the two negroes who give such a surprisingly accurate imitation of two negroes—something not many of their race have been able to do—continue to be amusing. They have been doing the same things and singing the same songs for nobody knows how many weeks, but both they and the public continue to enjoy their "turn" quite as well as when it was new. The Zedoras, three women and a man, who vary the customary midair feats sufficiently to make them almost new, form the other nearest to notable feature of the programme's first half.

The five Osranis give an incomprehensible pantomime that could be very well spared, and two clowns, possibly French, though they are named Kronemann, are not particularly comic.

A GOOD BILL AT OLYMPIA.

Silly's Dinner Not Edifying—Louise Beaudet's Clever Songs.

"Silly's Dinner," a travesty by George Waugh Arnold on the Seeley dinner, is one of the principal attractions on an otherwise exceptionally good bill at the Olympia Music Hall this week. That the piece is drawing crowded houses is apparent, but it cannot be said that such a performance is edifying.

Louise Beaudet, who sings some songs in a clever way, has made a hit. She renders each selection in a clear, sweet voice, and combines grace with a pleasing modesty seldom seen on the variety stage. Nina Diva, a French character singer, made her appearance last night and was favorably received. She has improved since her last appearance here.

Others on the programme include Mlle. Flora, a clever wire-rope performer; the De Foreests, Lee Richardson, a trick bicycle rider; Haines and Pettingill, Edwin Latell, James Thornton, and Karina.

The entertainment provided in the Winter Garden on the roof is varied, and a Bowery dance by Mr. "Chuck" Connors and Miss Annie Wilson is an enlivening and decorous spectacle. The theatre of Olympia is closed.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—"The Great Northwest" is presented this week at the Murray Hill Theatre. The production is full of handsome scenic effects and sensational situations.

—At the Grand Opera House this week the entertainment comprises a combination of song, dance, farce, and pantomime called "The New Eight Bells," presented with elaborate trick scenery.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week John W. Ransone is presenting his new political caricature, "Senator Hill." Other performers include the three Macart Sisters, wire rope dancers; Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry in a humorous comic sketch, Kitty Mitchell, the Finneys, Reina and Richards, and Fleurette.

—A new programme of moving pictures is shown by the cinematograph at the Eden Musée this week. The views include incidents of the Czar's visit to Paris, and others which are exceedingly amusing. Some new subjects have been added to the collection of waxwork figures and many of the groups have been rearranged.

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," which was sold last week to Max Bleiman by the Miner-Brooks syndicate, is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. The cast is the same as it was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre earlier in the season, except that R. F. Cotton takes the place of Joseph Herbert as one of the unfortunate godfathers. Others are Louis Harrison, M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, Georgia Caine, and Fannie Bulkley.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Frederick Warde will appear during the season of 1897 in a play by W. D. Eaton, called "Iskander."

—Sam Weston, the blind minstrel, will be given a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Jan. 31. A long and varied programme has been arranged for the occasion.

—Under her former stage name, Florence Gerard, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey is announced to appear at the London Strand Theatre, in "The Prodigal Father," by Glen Macdonough.

—The management of the Haymarket Theatre, in Chicago, lowered the prices Saturday night to 5, 10, 15, and 25 cents. This action makes this house the cheapest variety theatre in the world.

—Clarence Fleming, formerly with Rosina Vokes, has been engaged by Smythe & Rice as business manager of "My Friend from India." Mr. Smythe will now remain in New York and form a second company, of which Donnelly and Girard will be the leading members.

—Clement Scott, announcing the purchase by George Alexander of the "entire English-speaking rights" of Sarah Bernhardt's version of "Lorenzaccio," guesses that Julia Neilson will play Bernhardt's rôle, Lorenzo de Medicis, at the St. James's Theatre, in London. But what part will Mr. Alexander take?

—All of the theatres were well attended last night, and quite a number were compelled to put out the "Standing-Room-Only" sign before the performance began. At the Garrick Theatre a handsome silvered cup and saucer were given away as a souvenir of the one hundredth performance of "Secret Service."

—The Olympia Theatre and Music Hall will be retransferred to Oscar Hammerstein to-day by his wife, who will file the necessary papers for that purpose. Mr. Hammerstein has commenced making needed alterations in his place of amusement, including the erection of a new café floor on a level with the lobby, between the theatre and music hall. When the café is finished the present concert hall will be converted into a general promenade.

—Emil Gautier, a performer with trick horses, who arrived in New York Sunday on the Champagne to begin an engagement at Koster & Bial's, lost two horses on the voyage. The horses, which were said to be highly bred, died from sea sickness during the stormy passage. W. A. McConnell made arrangements with Tattersall's Horse Exchange for a good animal yesterday, and after the horse is thoroughly trained, the performer will appear.

INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

British Columbia Intent on Stopping the Custom of "Potlaches."

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11.—Edward Wilson of Cape Mudge, on the northern coast of this province, arrived in the city last night to seek help of the Indian Department to avoid a threatened uprising of the natives. The trouble is caused by the determination of the Government to put down the disgusting custom of "potlaches." These potlach gatherings of the Indians are held in Winter after their return from sealing and fishing, and are relics of old barbarian rites that the authorities had not interfered with until strongly urged to do so by the missionaries.

At these feasts the young braves torture themselves in various ways, and one feature is the tearing up of a live dog with their teeth and devouring the reeking flesh.

HAD A FALL IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Curtis Cuts His Thumb and Is Severely Shaken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Curtis of New York had an awkward fall on the floor of the House this morning.

Mr. Curtis was descending the steps leading to the Speaker's chair shortly before the House was called to order. Owing to the blindness of his left eye, he stumbled and fell with some violence against a desk. He was assisted to his feet and taken to a committee room, where it was discovered that his thumb had been cut, but, excepting this and a severe shaking up, he was none the worse for his fall.

A Canned Salmon Trust Proposed.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Jan. 11.—C. E. Norris, a prominent Chicago broker, is forming a gigantic combine of salmon packers. Norris's scheme is practically to form a trust of all the canneries of the river. He proposes that the canneries be allowed to retain their present brands and names until such time as the success of the association is assured. If success should follow, a general brand will be established.

A MYSTERY OF FORT LEE

BLANK OF TWO DAYS IN W. C. GROTZ'S LIFE.

Missing Since Friday and Found Yesterday Near an Abandoned Limekiln, with No Clue Beyond Evidence of Assault.

William C. Grotz, the prospective bridegroom, of 1,448 Second Avenue, who disappeared last Friday, returned home yesterday. Where he has been in the meantime no known person can say. All Grotz knows is that he went to Fort Lee, N. J., Friday afternoon to pay the taxes on his lot. On his way home on the steps leading down to the Undercliff Ferry he passed two men, and a moment later he felt a blow on the back of the head.

From that time until yesterday morning the story is a blank, although the police were looking everywhere for him. Then he was found by the watchman of an abandoned limekiln, near Undercliff Ferry. He was in a small outhouse near the engine room of the kiln, with his feet tied by a rope, a deep cut over his left eye, and bruises on his neck and body. He had been robbed, and his clothing was almost cut from him.

Grotz does not know where he was during Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday. But the watchman says positively the young man was not in the lime kiln Sunday. Grotz could not have put himself in the place, for the door was locked on the outside.

Grotz was helped across the river, and went to the Manhattan Hospital, where his wounded eye was dressed. The young man thinks he was in the hospital for two days. The record shows he was there fifteen minutes.

Grotz is a plumber, and works at 266 West Thirty-fifth Street. He bears a good reputation for sobriety and industry among his neighbors, and a bank account of several hundred dollars testifies to his economy. He is to be married to Pauline Hemminger, who lives a few doors from him.

He owns a lot at Palisade Park, in Ridgefield Township, near Fort Lee Village. The tax on this lot being due, the young man concluded to pay it last Friday. Not knowing how much the tax was, he went to the Bowery Savings Bank early in the afternoon and drew $80. He told Miss Hemminger where he was going. That was the last she saw of him.

Grotz was at the office of J. F. Burdett, the Tax Collector, in Fort Lee, about 6 o'clock Friday evening, and paid his tax to Miss Lottie Burdett, the daughter of the Collector. After this was done, he said yesterday, he went into a saloon almost across the street, for a moment. When he came out of the saloon, no trolley car being in sight, he started to walk from the village to the Undercliff ferry, over two miles.

The way for the pedestrian to reach the ferryhouse from the Palisades is by a series of steps. These steps are separated into three divisions by intersecting roads that wind their way up the cliff. At night these steps are lighted only by the electric lights stationed in the roads. Travel is very slack then, and in the middle division of the stairs a robber would have plenty of leisure to rob a victim.

Down these stairs Grotz went about 7 o'clock. In an incoherent way he attempted yesterday to tell what then happened. He had descended the first flight safely and was on the second flight, when he met two men coming up. It was after nightfall, but an arc light on the trolley road threw a half light on the stairs. All he can say about them is that one wore a slouch hat and the other a derby. The moment they passed him the blow fell. With what he was hit he does not know. Everything was a blank to him until he was found yesterday morning.

Grotz was found by Robert R. Denman, the watchman and caretaker for Charles F. McKenna. The limekiln formerly worked by Mr. McKenna is about 200 feet from the ferry. Yesterday morning while on his rounds Denman opened the door of the small outbuilding. The door was closed by a latch on the outside. Grotz was lying partly on the floor, in a bent position. His feet were tied, and he was insensible. Blood was spattered on the floor and some on the wall. Denman succeeded in rousing the man with much effort. Grotz's hat was gone and his clothing was cut around all the pockets. A large knife covered with blood was found about thirty feet away.

After being taken across the ferry, the young man went to the Manhattan Hospital. The record there shows he came at 12:45, and Dr. Decker of the accident ward dressed a lacerated wound over the left eyelid.

The injured man went home, where further medical attendance was called in. He said last night, when his mind became somewhat clearer, that he was robbed of $76 in money, a gold watch, and chain worth $28, a small tie pin, and his cuff buttons, worth in all about $110. His physician said he would be confined to his bed some time.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

A Deep Waterway Recommended by the International Commission.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Two years ago the United States Government and the Premier of Canada, on behalf of the British Dominion, intrusted a joint commission with the task of making exhaustive investigations to establish the practicability or impracticability of a deep waterway between the great lakes and the seaboard for ocean commerce. The commission has just concluded its labors and has decided that the deep waterway is practicable.

Lyman E. Cooley of this city, a member of the United States commission who conducted the work on this side of the boundary with a staff of ten men, forwarded last Monday to Washington the results reached by the international body. On Saturday Commissioner Cooley received a dispatch from President John E. Russell of the United States commission, now in Washington, informing him that the report had been placed in President Cleveland's hands the previous day by Secretary Olney. Mr. Cooley has also received assurance that Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, who secured the first deep-waterway law in February, 1895, will introduce the report in Congress during the present week, and after the required formalities have been observed, it will be presented in the form of a bill by the Badger State Senator.

The measure primarily will be designed to establish the deep-waterway enterprise on the footing of a project. It will also embrace a request for an appropriation of $250,000 for preliminary service.

A Bicycle Corps for Fires.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 11.—A bicycle corps has been organized here, the object being to render assistance at fires. Each member of the corps has been supplied with a fire extinguisher, and it is the intention of the members promptly to respond to an alarm on their wheels, and with the extinguishers try to put out the flames. It is thought that they will be the cause of saving much property, as they expect to reach the scene of a conflagration quicker than the fire engines, and in so doing, the danger of a disastrous blaze occurring would be lessened.

Price's Creditors Get the Money.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The court of last resort to-day confirmed the decision of Chancellor McGill giving the money due from the United States Government to the late former Governor, R. M. Price, to his creditors. Price refused during his lifetime to turn the money over to his creditors. For disobeying orders of the courts to do so he was committed for contempt. The money was due Price for services rendered the Government while he was in California at the time that State was annexed to the United States.

Sues for $1,500,000.

PEORIA, Jan. 11.—In the United States Court at Peoria, the Chicago Sugar Refining Company has begun a suit against the American Glucose Company for $1,000,000, and against the Peoria Grape Sugar Company for $500,000, for infringement of patents covering improvements in the process of treating corn in manufacture of starch, glucose, and other products.

GREAT STORMS IN EUROPE.

A British Steamer Sunk Off Yarmouth, and Many Fishing Boats Wrecked.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Terrific storms have prevailed within the last twenty-four hours in the North Sea and the Bay of Biscay. The steamer Three Brothers, belonging at Fécamp, France, is overdue at that place, and it is reported that she has foundered off Ushant. She had sixteen men on board.

The British steamer Diomedea, belonging to the Diomedea Steamship Company of London, has been sunk in a collision off Yarmouth. All on board were saved. A wreck can also be seen from the Fame Island.

A number of Yarmouth fishing boats have been wrecked or damaged by the storm, but the loss of life is not known.

LIFE SENATOR CORDIER DEAD.

He Began as a Merchant and Ended as a French Statesman.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—M. Stanislaus Alphonse Cordier, a life Senator of France, died to-day.

Stanislaus Alphonse Cordier was born at Ecouché, in 1820. His family was an agricultural one, but in early youth he went to Paris, and was engaged in a mercantile house. Finally he became the owner of a print mill in Deville-les-Rouen. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the Seine Inférieure Department, and for ten years he acted as Secretary of this body. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly, and after the adoption of the Republican Constitution he was made a life Senator of France.

IVORY TO BE INDICTED.

Recorder Hall Practically Orders the Grand Jury to Find a Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The case of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 13 and subsequently brought here, was heard in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day.

After Ivory was formally arraigned, the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, charged the Grand Jury. The charge against Ivory, he said, was that of having conspired with Tynan, Kearney, and Haines to destroy life and property with dynamite. The jury in following the movements of the conspirators would find a remarkable chain of evidence linking Ivory with his alleged associates.

The Recorder then described the evidence which connected Ivory with the other conspirators up to the time that he was arrested. Having due regard for all the circumstances of the case, he said in conclusion, the Grand Jury would doubtless feel it to be their duty to find a true bill against the prisoner.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

Works of Mercy to the Poor to be a Great Feature of the Celebration.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Prince of Wales, in response to requests made to him for advice as to the most fitting plans for celebrating the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign, has caused to be announced that he is confident that her Majesty would prefer that the occasion should be marked by works of mercy among the sick and suffering, embracing any movement tending to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the Queen's poorer subjects.

A representative of the United Associated Presses called upon United States Ambassador Bayard to-day, to make inquiries concerning the alleged movement on the part of leading Americans in London to induce the Washington Government to send a special embassy to London to congratulate the Queen upon the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign in June.

Mr. Bayard said that he had not heard of the movement, but if such action was contemplated he thought it would be more suitable that his successor should take the necessary action in the matter.

SPANISH TROOPS VICTORS.

The Cuban Insurgents Defeated in Several Engagements.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Gen. Bosch reports that on Jan. 9 the columns of Spanish troops under command of Gens. Ferrer and Rey engaged in two encounters with the rebels at Jacobaina and Manzanillo, in which the troops lost one man killed and thirty-four wounded, including a Major, Gen. Rey's Adjutant. The rebel losses were heavy, in consequence of the use of quick-firing guns by the troops.

Gen. Nario, while convoying thirty-six carts to Victoria Tunas, in the Santiago de Cuba Province, had sharp engagements with several rebel bands during his march from Becerra Plains to a point within a few miles of Victoria Tunas. The rebels occupied strongly intrenched positions in echelon, but were attacked with great gallantry and dislodged by the troops. The Spanish losses were seven men killed and four officers and seventy-six privates wounded. The rebel losses are unknown.

The column of Gen. San Quintin, while reconnoitering around San Luis, in the Pinar del Rio Province, destroyed a rebel camp, burned forty huts, and killed three rebels. Continuing his march Gen. San Quintin met a large party of rebels at Travieso, and after an hour's sharp fighting drove them from their positions, the enemy leaving twenty-three of their dead on the field. The Spanish loss was seventeen privates wounded.

The trial of Luis Someillan, the naturalized American citizen, who is charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government was continued to-day. Counsel for the defense made a speech that occupied three hours. Though lacking in eloquence, the speech was vigorous, and created the impression that the case is one of mistaken identity.

Upon the conclusion of the speech, the court adjourned to consider its verdict.

Copious Rains in India.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—Copious rains have fallen in most of the famine-stricken districts of India, but a great deal more rain is needed. The bubonic plague is increasing at Karachi.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says it has been definitely announced that Count Muravieff, Russian Minister to Denmark, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British steamer Laurentian, Capt. McDougall, from Portland and Halifax for Liverpool, has arrived at Moville. She struck on Malin Head, County Donegal, Ireland, yesterday evening, and her forehold is full of water as the result of the damage she sustained.

DEATH OF W. H. HENDERSON.

Colored Man Who Was Known Widely as a Bandmaster.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—William H. Henderson, the best-known colored bandmaster in the country, died at his home in this city yesterday. He received his early training in his native home, Battle Creek, Mich., where he was born about forty-three years ago.

In 1874 he organized in Chicago the first orchestra of colored men in the West, and afterward formed for the old Sixteenth Battalion the first military band of colored men.

He traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and at various times was the leader of musical organizations which enjoyed international reputations. He led orchestras for the Tennessee Minstrels, Lew Johnson, Z. W. Sprague, Callender's Minstrels, Haverly's shows, "Gus" Frohman, and Roscoe & Swift. For the last year he had been the bandmaster of the Ninth Battalion.

SOLDIERS AND ATHLETES

THE BIG MILITARY TOURNAMENT PROVES ATTRACTIVE.

Gymnastic Drill by a Company from the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Makes a Hit—Work of Troop F and Naval Reserves.

One of the most novel entertainments ever offered to New Yorkers is that which opened for a week's run in Madison Square Garden last evening. It appeals directly to the martial spirit, being a military tournament something like those held annually in London and the leading continental cities. This is the first time that anything of a like nature has been held here. It attracted 6,000 persons during the evening.

The object for which the tournament is held is to establish rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the benefit of the National Guardsmen of Greater New York. The movement originated with Mrs. Howard Carroll, the wife of Gen. Carroll, Chief of Artillery of the State of New York, and the possibilities of a tournament such as the present was conceived by Daniel J. Smith.

Some famous companies from the regular army appear in the programme, supplementing the efforts of the guardsmen, and there are competitions for athletes and cyclists tending to form a strong attraction.

Everywhere in the Garden were the Stars and Stripes and yards upon yards of bunting. The place presented a pretty sight. The centre of the arena is dark with tanbark, edged with a white board track, inclined on the turns, on which the cyclists and runners show their pace.

It was impossible for Gov. Black to be present, but the Lieutenant Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, was there with the Governor's staff, in their glittering military uniforms. Mr. Woodruff made a speech, formally opening the tournament, in which he declared that he was gratified to see that the generous heart of the great metropolis beats responsive to the high motives for which the tournament is held.

Interest in Military Work.

Only two of the athletic contests were completed last evening. The finals of the other events will be contested to-night, along with the regularly scheduled events. The purely athletic part of the programme came first, and, much as New Yorkers admire this sort of thing, it must be admitted that they were vastly more interested in what the infantry, the troopers, and the Naval Reserves did. Their manoeuvres were a revelation.

The gymnastic drill by a company from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, Lieut. Butte in command, made the hit of the evening. The infantry band played while the soldiers went through their gymnastic exercises. It was all very new to everybody but the soldiers, and it was certainly attractive. Wall scaling formed a part of the exhibition of the Thirteenth's men, and unquestionably it was the most exciting. Then there was a sham engagement, in which the wounded were carried over the wall and back to a place of safety. Plenty of shooting enlivened the drill and gave it an air of realism.

Capt. Dodd's famous Troop F of the Third United States Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen gave an exhibition showing expert horsemanship and a remarkable intelligence on the part of the horses. The exhibition of rough riding opened the eyes of the spectators, who little expected to see such daring feats within the Garden arena.

The First Naval Battalion was not so very far behind the regulars in its exhibition, in fact, its work pleased the spectators immensely. There was hardly enough room for the reserves to show their manoeuvres to the best advantage, but they did very well under the circumstances, and in their sham engagement they worked like old-timers, and shot their rifles as if an enemy fell every crack.

Some of the Visitors.

Some distinguished military men graced the arena boxes at the opening. With the Lieutenant Governor were Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Gen. Howard Carroll, Major Burbank, Gen. W. H. Hughes, Gen. Kneeland, Gen. Healey, Col. Satterlee, Col. Hamm, Col. Sackett, Col. Doyle, Col. Moore, and Col. Britton.

Brig. Gen. Spencer was present, representing the Governor of New Jersey, and the members of the Governor's staff with him were Col. Frank Cottrell, Col. Early, Col. Haines, Major Carrie, Capt. Graf, Capt. Clark, and Lieut. Jones. Major Gen. Plume, commanding the National Guard of New Jersey, was also present.

Others in the boxes were Gen. Ruger, United States Army, Commander Department of the East; Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Department of the East; Col. Worth, Lieut. Wise, Capt. Mills, Col. Cummins, Col. Barnes, Col. Barr, Col. Fitch, Capt. David Wilson, and Col. Bush, all of the regular army; Col. Swords, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Rand, Major Japha, Major Lorigan, Capt. C. N. Thompson, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Mrs. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bowden, Miss Havemeyer, Capt. Lewis Wendell, Lieut. Robert M. Diemont, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, William T. Eldridge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Miss Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss Katherine Duer.

The competitions resulted as follows:

One Mile Bicycle Race, National Guard and United States Championship.—Won by W. A. Barker, Company E, Eighth Regiment. Time—2:32. Second Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:25 3-5. Third Heat—Won by B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:33 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. H. Owens, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:30 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by J. W. Eaton, Eighth Regiment. Time—2:36.

Quarter-Mile Bicycle Race.

Quarter-Mile Bicycle Championship.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment; time, 0:37. Second Heat—Won by J. D. Graham, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment; time, 0:37 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. E. Grey, Company G, Ninth Regiment; time, 0:38. Fourth Heat—Won by W. H. Owens, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; time, 0:35. Fifth Heat—Won by A. L. West, Seventh Regiment; time, 0:36 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by L. W. Eaton, Eighth Regiment; time, 0:37.

Two-mile National Guard Championship—First heat won by J. W. Judge and W. E. Mosher, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:54; (the trial heats were at one mile.) Second heat won by W. H. Owens and B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:25.

One-Mile Run, (handicap.)—Won by E. J. Hjertberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) G. G. Hollender, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 yards,) second;) W. S. French, Company E, Seventh Regiment, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:51 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. E. Snedecor, Company B, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards;) G. G. Hollender, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (8 yards,) second; A. A. Jackson, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:01 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, National Guard Championship.—First heat won by William Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—0:11 1-5. Second heat won by B. W. Wenman, Company I, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:11 2-5. Third heat won by George M. Sands, Company D, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth heat won by L. C. Outcault, Company D, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:11 3-5.

No Seventh Regiment cyclists took part in the races, they being under suspension by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for having ridden in unsanctioned races last April. A report was in circulation last night that the suspension would be raised to-day, so that they could race to-night.

The programme for this evening will be as follows: One mile bicycle race for novices, 220-yard run for the military championship, chariot race for the National Guard and regular army men, half-mile bicycle race for the National Guard championship, and a quarter-mile handicap run; also, the final heats of the uncompleted races of last night.

The one mile bicycle race for the National Guard championship, set for to-morrow, has been postponed to Friday evening, so as not to conflict with the big indoor tournament of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

TO WORK FOR CHOATE.

Union League Committee Will Go to Albany Wednesday.

The ardor of the friends of Joseph H. Choate was not chilled yesterday by reports from Albany that in the Republican caucus Mr. Choate would have only one vote, while Thomas C. Platt would receive 150.

Early yesterday, Paul D. Cravath said that "a very substantial number of the Union League Club's Committee of Fifty will go to Albany Wednesday morning," and that "a number of other friends of Mr. Choate from other parts of the State will also go to Albany." Mr. Cravath would not say what will be the strength or influence of these friends from other parts of the State.

"This visit of the Committee of Fifty to Albany," said Mr. Cravath, "is to be made somewhat earlier than originally intended, owing to the probability that the joint Republican caucus will be held Thursday night."

Ten members of the Union League Club Committee of Fifty held a meeting at the clubrooms yesterday afternoon to receive the address to the Legislature that had been prepared by the sub-committee of five. They were W. D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty; W. Hull Wickham, Edward Mitchell, Paul D. Cravath, J. Adriance Bush, D. B. St. John Roosa, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Joseph W. Howe, B. T. Fairchild, and James D. Hague. They were in conference until 6:30, and then Mr. Cravath stated that the address had been agreed upon, but would not be given out until to-night.

Col. George Bliss has written a letter explaining his refusal to sign a protest against the indorsement of Mr. Choate by the Union League Club. He says the paper contains "statements as to the correctness of which he is doubtful." He explains that he was opposed to the action taken by the club, as it savored of "machine politics."

Mr. Bliss said yesterday that he was not opposed to Mr. Choate, but only to the way in which the club had indorsed his candidacy. "I believe, however," he added, "that it has a precedent in its indorsement of William M. Evarts before the Republican Party had committed itself to him; but it is a bad precedent, and should not be followed. That is all mere gossip about my resignation from the club on this account."

A third candidate will be presented in the caucus Thursday night, in the person of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. It was said yesterday by a member of the Legislature that he knew of two votes that were pledged to Gen. Woodford, and he heard of several more. One legislator, when approached in the interest of Mr. Choate, said he would gladly support the latter but for the fact that he was already pledged to Gen. Woodford.

MONEY SEVERELY CRITICISED.

He Had No Right to Give His Story About Cuba to a Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Severe and indignant criticism has been heard to-day at the Capitol and State Department upon the publication of a letter written by Senator-elect Money, now a Representative from the State of Mississippi, relating his recent experiences in Cuba, and giving to the public a message said to have been sent from Havana by Consul General Lee to Secretary of State Olney, and obviously intended only for Mr. Olney's ear. The Representative had gone to Cuba, it was understood, as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, desiring to be informed about the true situation on the island. In his official capacity he introduced himself to the Consul General and the Governor General of Cuba, and, according to his own account, he was courteously received by both.

The criticism of State Department officers is directed not against Mr. Money because he had chosen to go to Cuba to see for himself, but that he accepted the courtesy of Gen. Lee, whom he did not know, and of Gen. Weyler, to whom Gen. Lee presented him, not chiefly for the benefit of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but to uppiy a newspaper with a sensational chapter embarrassing to the Consul General, discourteous and treacherous to Weyler, disrespectful to the committee of which he is a member, and also a practical violation of the rules of the two Houses of Congress. Some of the reports to-night charge Money with having in Spanish quarters represented himself as a friend to Spain, in order to obtain information from the Spanish side, while among the Cubans he was known as a sympathizer with the Cubans, seeking opportunity to assist the cause of the revolution.

It is regarded as a flagrant offense for a member of either house to seek the Secretary of State, as a member, to obtain information upon a subject to be discussed in confidence by them, that could be discussed only in confidence, and to use it publicly, and as not less offensive to obtain information from the Spanish Legation that was to be turned to newspaper account in an article prepared to increase sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence.

Secretary Olney has no defense against such breaches of good faith by a member of the Senate or the House. No law has been violated, but this is the first instance in which the privilege of a member of Congress has been taken advantage of so audaciously to turn it to commercial account, involving betrayal of the Consul General, abuse of the confidence of the Secretary of State, reproach upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and distrust of every member of either house who shall not have been proved to be beyond the reach of newspaper enterprise.

It is said at the Department of State that Gen. Lee did not know Mr. Money. It is assumed that he could not have suspected the object of his errand. There can be no doubt that one bad effect of the publication of Mr. Money's account of his visit to Havana will be the embarrassment it must cause Gen. Lee, although it is believed the audacity and lack of dignity thus shown by a member of the Congress will injure our prestige at the Court of Madrid. The statements made by Mr. Money are not of themselves regarded by anybody as important. Their chief interest lies in the fact that they are made by a member of Congress and that they include some statements that should have been guarded as having been intrusted to the Representative in his official capacity as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Social Purity League Meeting.

The National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity met last night at 5 East Twelfth Street.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis said she had been requested to have a resolution passed asking for a vote of thanks to Capt. Chapman for the persistent effort he has made to enforce the laws, but it was deemed better to postpone the resolution until a later date.

The condition of Agent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was referred to, and Mrs. Grannis stated "that societies similar to the above should select married men of unquestionable character instead of taking young men, upon whom there is such a terrible strain. There is no man of such an age as Dennett's who can fight the battle without becoming unbalanced."

The Assignee Dismissed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—A court order was entered to-day dismissing the Columbia Finance and Trust Company as assignee of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., the largest wholesale dry goods firm in the South. The firm settled with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. The total liabilities were $1,250,000. The firm assigned Oct. 26, 1895. The creditors were mostly Eastern manufacturers and importers. Lee Bloom said to a reporter that the firm hoped to resume business at the old stand, but as to when that would be he could not state. All of the old stock has been disposed of and the store is entirely empty.

Gov. Black's Stenographer.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Black has appointed Myron H. Hill of Jamestown as his confidential stenographer. Mr. Hill has been in Washington for the past two years in the capacity of private secretary to Congressman Hooker.

THIRTY CADETS DISCHARGED.

Found Deficient in the January Mental Examinations.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—There are many chagrined young men among the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-night. The result of the January mental examinations was made known this afternoon, and thirty of the number were found deficient. To-night they were discharged from the academy, and a number of them immediately started for their homes. The list is as follows:

Fourth Class—Herman Williams, Alberry, Ohio; Franklin Gloss Brown, Kansas; Karl Greenleaf Cummings, Missouri; William Richie Gibson, Iowa; William Tyson Graham, Pennsylvania; Carl Joseph Harris, Missouri; Marshall Hill Hurt, Alabama; Morris Johnson, Wisconsin; Joseph Cornelius Kay, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; James Rufus McVicker, Iowa; Allen Floyd Morrissett, Virginia; Fred Norton Read, Michigan; Edward Winson Robinson, New York; Frank Robert Roth, Pennsylvania; John Patrick Sullivan, Louisiana; Allen M. Younge, Missouri; Daniel Bond, Indiana.

Third Class.—Lewis Brown, Jr., Rhode Island; Frank E. Burke, Georgia; Julius C. Clippert, Michigan; C. C. Durham, Minnesota; Fielding L. Marshall, Virginia; Benjamin F. Sawtelle, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Whittaker, Tennessee.

Second Class.—Chauncey H. Humphrey, Kansas; William L. Reed, New York; Ira De S. Reedy, Indiana; Philip R. Ward, New York.

George M. Lee, in the fourth class, is a son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Havana. Ward is a son of Adjt. Gen. Thomas Ward. Sullivan was the heaviest man in the corps, and Humphrey was a prominent member of the football team.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris Hirsch.

Morris Hirsch, for twenty-five years a cigar dealer near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 183 Waverly Avenue. He was fifty-four years old and was well known in fraternal and benevolent societies. For fourteen years he served as Treasurer of Montauk Council No. 651, R. A., and was to have been installed for the fifteenth time to-night. He was also Treasurer of Jordan Lodge No. 32, L. O. F. S. I. He was a member of Samuel Lodge No. 1, O. B. B.; Columbia Council No. 14, L. A. B. A., and Isaac Lodge of this city.

The funeral will take place from Temple Beth Elohim, of which he had been President, Vice President, and Trustee, to-morrow at 1 P. M.

George W. Flagg.

News has been received from Nantucket Island of the death there on Jan. 5 of George W. Flagg, a subject painter, and one of the oldest members of the National Academy of Design. George W. Flagg was born in New Haven, Conn., June 26, 1816. He was a pupil of his uncle, Washington Allston, and studied three years abroad. He painted three years in London, and was elected an honorary member of the National Academy of Design in 1842, and an Academician in 1851. He was a brother of Jared Flagg, Sr., of this city.

Mrs. Harriet A. Leonori.

Mrs. Harriet A. Leonori, wife of Lewis J. Leonori, died suddenly at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at her residence, 159 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, of paralysis of the heart. She was sixty-four years old, and had been a resident of the Eastern District for thirty years. She was a member of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Willoughby and Classon Avenues. She is survived by her husband, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow afternoon at 1:45 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Mary I. T. Rockerman died yesterday in Newton, Mass., aged seventy-six. She established a school for young men and women at Mount Carmel, of which she was Principal for over forty years.

—P. X. Angers died yesterday in Lewiston, Me. He was a prominent politician and a leader of the French Canadians. He was forty-two years of age. He went to Lewiston from Canada twenty years ago and engaged in the drug business. He afterward read law and was admitted to the bar. He had been in the Legislature, and had held city offices.

A Democratic Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The National Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York City was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The objects are "to further Democratic principles as declared at the Indianapolis Convention." The Directors are Walter Lothbridge, W. B. Wilson, Conrad Muller, Jr., John J. Byrnes, and George J. Vestner of New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Executor's Sale.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS

COLLECTION

OF

Paintings

AND

Statuary,

comprising over 300 Representative Works of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,

AND INCLUDING

Lentze's Celebrated Painting,

Washington Crossing the Delaware.

ALSO,

THE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Mahogany, Rosewood, Oak, and Ebony Parlor, Library, and Bedroom Suites, upholstered in the richest designs and materials, with silk and plush Portieres and Curtains to match, Carpets, M

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2.000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2.000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. L. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after this 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 204, dated Jan. 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and heavy. Call money 1½ to 2 per cent.

Nothing like activity appeared anywhere in yesterday's stock market. With one exception such stocks as changed as much as a whole point went down. But not a single substantial development was in sight to make this tendency seem reasonable.

***

Union Pacific was the most active stock of the day. It was the weakest. Silly stories of 50 per cent. assessments went the rounds. The truth about Union Pacific, when finally it is told, will make one of the lasting romances of Wall Street. This is not the time to be scared over Union Pacific prospects. This is a time to hold on and be confident.

***

Sugar Trust cut an insignificant figure in yesterday's market. To-morrow the trust's annual meeting is held. If only a fair and frank statement of the property's affairs were to be made then, what a valuable contribution to Wall Street knowledge it would be. Of course, no report whatever can be expected. Half the assets that manipulators of any trust possess are in the mysteries they are able to maintain.

***

In the general list of stocks yesterday hardly one had transactions reaching to a point where any special interest was warranted. Wall Street is waiting.

***

Government bonds were steady. The fours, 1907, registered, advanced ⅝, and the fours, 1925, ⅛. The fours, 1907, coupon, fell off ¼. There were sales of $26,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 120⅝@120¾; $7,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 110⅜@111; $50,000 do, coupon, at 111½, and $2,000 currency sixes of 1898 at 103⅛@103¼.

***

In State bonds $10,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 80, and $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61¼ cash.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Ill. Steel Co.	4
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Iowa Central pf.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Minn. Iron	4¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. J. Central	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅝
Ed. Elec. Il. of N. Y.	⅝	Southern Pac.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	2¼
Gen. Electric	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Met. Traction	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	Ohio South. 1st	1
M., L.S. & W.ext. 5s.	1	St. Paul 1st C. & Mo. River 5s	1½
Mobile & O. new 6s.	1	Union El. 1st.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Det., M. & M. l. g.	2	Or. Imp. 1st.	1
Manhattan con. 4s.	1¾	Standard R. & T. inc.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $80,848,152; balances, $6,362,161; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,452,964.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3 1-6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates ½c higher for sixty days at $4.85, and unchanged at $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount, selling, 1-16c premium.

***

In money market circles the bank statement of Saturday is taken to indicate lower rates. With money rapidly accumulating and the demand for it showing no immediate signs of increasing, the banks must make concessions in rates.

For a week past the larger New York banks have shown a disposition to hold together and loan no money on call under 2 per cent. Their plan has not been profitably successful. Loans have fallen off. With deposits increasing at their present rate the banks may soon be obliged to give in. Said one money broker yesterday:

"It is only a question of a very few days before we will see 1 per cent money. An even lower rate would not surprise me at all. There is no demand. That is the whole story. If all the banks in New York combined they could not hold rates where they are under existing conditions."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57¾; New York Central, ½, to 97⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 34; Illinois Central, ½, to 95; Erie, ⅜, to 15⅛; St. Paul, ¼, to 76; Reading, ¼, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 111½ for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The open market price of American eagles is ½d higher, at 76s 5½d. The Bank of England gained on balance £128,000. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 35c, and exchange on London at 25f 23c. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 20,139,000 marks.

***

London continues disinterested in the American list and shows no sign of doing anything in a speculative way in our stocks. The Cuban question practically settled and with several weeks between this and Mr. McKinley's inauguration, there seems to be nothing on which London can base operations on either side of the market.

Speculative activity here would, of course, revive London's interest. With an upward movement in prices in Wall Street, London would in all probability again develop into a market factor. But without this it is doubtful if the European cables will reflect anything more than insignificant investment buying in Americans for some time to come.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$174,100
Exports in the same period	40,480
Net imports	$133,620
Net exports, 1896	933,668
Net exports, 1895	6,498,607
Net exports, 1894	73,495
Net exports, 1893	2,062,193

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at 19, 500 Creek and Creek Consolidated at 12, 500 Mount Rosa at 12, and 1,000 Syndicate at .06.

BETTERMENT IS CERTAIN.

Mr. Benjamin Graham of the Stock Exchange house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation:

"I can see no reason why any one should be disheartened at the failure of business to show extensive improvement in the two months that have passed since the election. Conditions have been gradually growing better and better, and there is being laid a solid foundation for a prosperous period in the business of the country. The mere election of a new President and Congress could hardly be expected to affect trade other than sentimentally. The actual transfer of the Government into these new hands and action on the part of the new Administration are what is need to give the business community the necessary stimulus.

"We seldom see a Presidential election have a marked effect on trade, either one way or the other. The months between the November polling day and March 4 are usually quiet ones. That is natural. The incoming Administration stands for changes which must be put in practice, or at least assured, before there can be any real effect on business.

"All thinking men have taken these things into consideration and have not expected any immediate improvement in general trade or in the security markets. Nor do I find any men considering the situation seriously who are at all discouraged by the failure of business to start in with a rush immediately with the election of Mr. McKinley. The only people who are really disheartened—if there are any—are the men who judge superficially—the men who consider speculation only.

"Among investors and people from all parts of the country I find a very hopeful feeling. There is general confidence in the future. And this, by the way, is in marked distinction to the lack of such confidence which existed before the election. Then every one was frightened. Now all are sanguine.

"There is one feature of the situation alone which furnishes ample ground for hope and confidence. I refer to the abundancy and cheapness of money. Take, for example, the position of the New York banks as shown by their statements of the past few weeks. They have more money than they know what to do with. The savings banks are in the same position. In one of the up-town savings institutions officers state that never before have they experienced such an influx of funds. And it is so everywhere in the East.

"This can lead to only one thing. Plenty of money at low rates assures business activity. And as things are now, with the bad elements in the situation removed, general business should be in as good a position to take advantage of an easy money market as it ever has been.

"As for the foreign attitude toward our securities, it is not yet what we would like it to be. There is considerable investment buying for European account, but it cannot be called large. Europe is not going to help us unless we help ourselves. London is not going to come in and buy heavily of our securities while we are ourselves inactive and non-committal. Start an advance here and you will see a quick change in London's attitude toward Americans.

"The whole outlook, financial and commercial, is exceedingly bright. Improvement is coming. I do not expect much of it before March. But it is sure, and with it will be a period of prosperity. There will be no wild boom. That would be as discouraging as inactivity. But there will be prosperity in reason. The advance, if it is slow, will be steady and sure."

A GOOD CHICAGO EXAMPLE.

The following pat remarks are from The Chicago Journal:

"James J. Townsend of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange is the father of a scheme which certainly commends itself to the investor, and the speculator, as well, and which should be adopted. It is nothing more than an effort to add to the requirements for listing securities on the Stock Exchange that companies should make monthly reports of their condition to the Exchange. This is an excellent suggestion, and one which would give the investor equal rights with the Director or official in the market. The Listing Committee will no doubt recommend the adoption of the matter to the Governors, and they should take such steps as are necessary to try and get the consent of companies listed to report regularly. Investors would consider this a certain security regarding the company and would soon discriminate against the corporation refusing to make regular reports. Street's Stable Car Company was the last and the only company that made monthly reports, and only stopped it when the speculators made too much use of it, and because other corporations made no report whatever."

COTTON IS ATTRACTIVE.

A Cincinnati authority writes: "There is, if stories from all sources are correct, nothing in the outlook discouraging to the holders of contract cotton. The portward movement of cotton seems to be at the expense of the interior stocks, and that none is coming from the plantations. It is understood, however, that an unusually large part of that held back on the plantations is poor in quality and unmerchantable. The foreign demand for cotton is reported as good, and it is expected to continue good. The financial condition of the Southern farmers is exceptionally good, else they could not hold their cotton so strongly. Few preparations are as yet being made for the new crop. No fertilizers have yet been applied, although there has been some purchasing of mules."

QUOTATIONS IN GERMANY.

The following from Berlin has interest in and out of Wall Street:

For a month past loud complaints have been raised in German commercial circles at the delay in publishing the special regulations for stock and produce exchanges rendered necessary by the Bourse bill of June 22 last. As the bill began to take effect on New Year's Day, the dilatoriness of the Government cannot fail to inconvenience those firms which from Jan. 1 conduct business in accordance with the new provisions. Finally, The Imperial Gazette has printed the regulations. They are tantamount to a reorganization of most of the essential features of exchange business, and must tend to increase the irritation already felt at the intervention of the Government in the normal development of commercial intercourse.

According to the regulations just issued, the immediate supervision of the Berlin Stock and Produce Exchanges is to be intrusted to a committee consisting of the senior members of the Berlin Mercantile Guild, but the management is placed in the hands of a special course Committee of thirty-two members, of whom twenty-four must be active dealers and eight senior members of the Mercantile Guild. Complicated provisions regulate the election of the committee, which, in the case of the Produce Exchange, is to include five representatives of agricultural interests and two of the milling trade. At least two of the agricultural representatives must be present whenever prices of corn, malt, meals, sugar, &c., are fixed. The object of this provision is to prevent dealers from unduly depressing the prices of agricultural products.

The Exchange is to be opened from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock daily. At the latter hour the official quotations for the day are to be settled according to information furnished by sworn brokers specially appointed for the purpose. The actual prices are to be fixed by members of the above-mentioned Bourse Committee. Bonds, shares, and scrip are to be quoted once daily, and foreign rates of exchange at least thrice a week. Corn, spirits, oil, &c. are to be quoted every day, and at the end of each month an average price based on business done during the four previous weeks is to be published. A number of minute ordinances regulate the minor details of exchange business, such, for instance, as one providing that business shall begin and end at the sound of a bell. The whole of the new regulations are pervaded by the drill-sergeant spirit characteristic of Prussian arrangements. They will, no doubt, be excessively galling to the members of a relatively independent corporation.

The chief feature of the Bourse bill, of which the present regulations are but an offshoot, is the prohibition of time-dealing in corn and in mining shares, as well as in the shares of enterprises with a total capital of less than $1,000,000. The measure is a gigantic experiment instituted with the object of satisfying the demands of the Agrarians, who hope that the prohibition of speculation and the influence of the agricultural members of the Bourse Committee will effect a rise in the price of corn. How far their hopes will be realized it is impossible to say, but at the present moment their prospects are not favorable. In Halle the Produce Exchange is already dissolved; while from Stettin and Brunswick comes the news that the members of the Exchanges in those towns have decided to create free associations in place of the bourses hitherto existing. Everything, in fact, points to the probability of a contest between the Government and the commercial community, and it is by no means certain that the Government will not have cause to regret its readiness in yielding to Agrarian clamor.

WALL STREET TALK.

Union Pacific promises to be one of the most active stocks on the list, just as soon as the "innocent stockholders" feel free to go ahead.

***

The bear crowd that failed to make money on Delaware and Hudson are now industriously snarling at Jersey Central.

***

Moloney is gone.

***

Rumors of a heavy Baltimore and Ohio assessment were current again yesterday.

***

Bull talk on American spirits is plentiful. Trade conditions are said to be vastly improved and the company's field of operation, according to rumor, is widening.

***

The gossip regarding a change in the management of Illinois Steel refers to new Directors shortly to be elected. Some dissatisfied interests have thrown their stock on the market and insist that a number of Directors are about to retire from the board.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mech's & Traders'..	130
Am. Exchange	171	Mercantile	170
Butch's & Drovers'.	125	Merchants'	134
Central National..	125	Merchants' Exch'ge.	110
Chatham	205	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	153
Citizens'	125	National Union	190
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	190
Continental	135	New York	230
Corn Exchange	280	New York County	350
East River	125	Ninth National	110
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
First National	3500	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	255
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
German American	108	Seaboard National	168
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	190
Imp't's & Traders'	530	State of New York	109
Irving	140	Third National	100
Leather Manuf't'rs'	170	Tradesmen's	98
Lincoln National	750	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114
Mechanics'	180		

There were sales of 10 shares of Columbia at 175 and 82 shares of Tradesmen's at 93.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Copper shares and Bell Telephone were the points of interest in the local market, and both were active, the rest of the list being generally quiet. Montana and Calumet and Hecla were strong, latter on the declaration of the regular dividend of $5 and $10 extra, advanced 7½, to 347½; Montana made a net gain of ½ to 98. Butte was weak, dropping ⅝ to 6, closing at 6¼. The other copper shares were quiet, and nearly all sold off fractionally. Gold mining shares were dull, with the exception of Gold Coin, which rose 15c, to $3.50. Bell Telephone was strong, gaining ½, to 210, but the other telephone stocks were dull and unchanged. Home railways were quiet and strong. Boston and Maine advanced ½, but lost it again, closing at 164. Chicago Junction was also strong, rising a point, to 102. Copper in London was strong, rising ¼, to 49¾, for spot and 50¼ for futures. Money between banks, 2 per cent. The Boston bank statement shows: Loans, increased, $1,972,000; deposits, increased, $718,000; legal tenders, decreased, $709,000; specie increased, $264,000; reserve excess, $3,457,115, a decrease of $622,771; reserve excess in New York, $9,440,115, an increase of $1,888,229.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4½	4⅝	..	4½
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	..	4½	..	4¼
East Boston	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	208	210	209½	210
Erie	65½	66	65¼	66
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New England	102	..	102	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9¾	9½	9½	10
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85	84	85
Gen. Electric pf.	75	77	75½	77
Illinois Steel	35¼	36½	32	33
Lamson Store Service	22½	23	..	..
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18⅛	17½	18¼
Reece Button Hole	20	20½	..	21½
West. Elect. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas	5⅝	5¾	5 11-16	5⅞

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	210	210¼	210	210½
Boston & Lowell	206	207	206	207
Boston & Maine	164	165	164	164½
Central Mass.	10	11	10	..
Central Mass. pf.	50	..	50	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	101	102	101	102
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	104½	105½	104	105
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	146	147
Fitchburg pf.	91½	92	91½	92
N. Y., N. H. & H.	176⅝	177½	177	177¾
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	69	..	69	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176½	177
West End	..	65	..	65
West End pf.	87½	88	87	88

MINING STOCKS.

Alloquez	50	55	50	55
Atlantic	22½	24	23½	24
Boston & Montana	87⅜	88	97¼	97½
Butte & Boston	6	6¼	..	..
Cal. & Hecla	345	350	337	340
Centennial	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Franklin	..	12	11¼	11⅞
Gold Coin	338	338½	325	335
Kearsarge	17	17½	..	..
Merced	17⅜	18	17	17⅜
Osceola	29	30	29½	30
Pioneer	5	..	5⅛	5¼
Quincy	122	124	123	124
Tamarack	98	100	98	100
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	17½	17
Wolverine	9	9¼	8¼	8¼

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	108½	..	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s.	66¼	..	66	66¾
Mex. C. 1st inc.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	..	7¾	7¼
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	80	82	..	82
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	70	72	70	72

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	1¼	1	1¾
Bay S. G. inc. 7s.	..	35	..	..

*And accrued interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.	108	..
American Bank Note	44	42
American Typefounders' Company	..	33
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	107	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102½	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
‡B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	68	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76½
Celluloid Company stock	59½	63½
*Central & South American Telegraph	119	121
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163	165½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	73	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	73	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100½	103½
Diamond Shipyard stock	45	1
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	159	162
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.	113	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100½	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
Ensley Land Company	¾	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.	83½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	35
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113½	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	30½	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74½	76½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	53	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.	93	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	58	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103½	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	65	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	72	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	..
†Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	38½	41½
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	85½	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	73	75½
Lorillard Company pf.	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. C. & I 6s.	106	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	25	35
‡Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	43	48
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	215	225
National Wall Paper stock	..	..
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101¼	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41½	42¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102	104½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	92	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	126
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	119	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	17	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	138	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.	101	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	87	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	810	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	17¼	18½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 5 p. c. stock	26	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	36	42
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	79
*Second Avenue Railroad stock	139	146
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s.	107	108
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul gas stock	50	55
*Standard Gas	78	81
*Standard Gas pf.	102½	105½
†Standard Gas 1st.	106	111
Standard Oil Trust	262	263½
‡Steinway Railway 6s.	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	80
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st.	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	40
Trow Directory pf.	..	84
Union Ferry stock	60	62
*Union Ferry 5s.	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	6½	12½
*Union Electric Light & Power 1st.	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	19¾	21
Worcester Traction pf.	95½	96¾
Worthington Pump pf.	76	78½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

TRUST COMPANY QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Sur

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 11, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54⅜	55½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
100	111	27	American Express....	111	111	110	111	.....
13½	13¾	2,500	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ¼
28½	29½	805	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	30½	30½	28½	28½	— ⅛
113⅜	113¾	10,825	American Sugar Refs.	111½	111⅝	111⅛	111¾	+ ½
101	101¼	429	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	101	101¼	101	101¼	.....
78	78½	723	American Tobacco.....	79	79	78⅛	78½	+ ⅛
104	104¾	2	Am. Tobacco pf.....	105	105	105	105	.....
13⅝	14	520	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14½	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	23	2,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅝
16½	16⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	17	17	17	17	— ½
11¼	11⅝	100	Bay State Gas.....	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	.....
84	87	210	Brooklyn Union Gas..	85	85	85	85	.....
17¼	17⅝	610	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
163	167	23	Chicago & Alton.....	165	165	165	163	.....
71¼	71⅝	7,040	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅛	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	1,360	Chicago Gas.....	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
4	5	200	Chi. Great Western...	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	9,005	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	74½	74½	73⅞	74¼	.....
130½	131½	73	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	.....
102⅜	103	152	Chi. & Northwestern..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
152	153½	1	Chi. & Northw. pf....	151	151	151	151	.....
66⅜	67	668	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac..	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅝
27	28	475	C., C., C. & St. L....	28	28	27½	27½	—1
..	..	100	C. C., C. & St. L. pf...	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	.....
3	5	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
16⅜	17⅜	75	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17	17½	17	17½	.....
140	140⅛	685	Consolidated Gas Co..	139¾	140⅛	139¾	140⅛	+ ⅛
110⅝	110⅞	2,098	Delaware & Hudson...	110¾	111	110⅝	110⅞	— ¼
155	156	300	Del., Lack. & West...	155	155	155	155	—2
103	104	300	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	103½	103⅛	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
14⅜	15	200	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33¼	34	365	Erie 1st pf.....	33¼	33¾	33	33	—1½
32¾	33⅛	2,585	General Electric.....	33⅜	33⅝	32½	33	— ½
92¼	93½	100	Illinois Central.....	92⅞	92⅞	92⅛	92⅞	+ ⅛
35½	37	1,410	Illinois Steel Co.....	32¼	36	31⅜	36	+4
25½	26½	100	Iowa Central pf.....	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
23	24	2,061	Laclede Gas.....	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ¼
149	152⅜	115	Lake Shore.....	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	.....
53	56	58	Long Island.....	54	54	53	53	.....
49	49¼	1,660	Louisville & Nashville.	49⅛	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi..	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
87½	87¾	2,425	Manhattan Con.....	88½	88⅝	87	87⅜	— ⅝
108½	109¾	100	Metropolitan Traction.	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
..	..	95	Michigan Pen. Car pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
51	53	100	Minnesota Iron.....	51	51	51	51	—4¼
13½	14	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
20¼	20½	510	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	20¼	30	20¼	20½	— ¼
20½	20⅝	2,067	Missouri Pacific.....	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20½	— ⅝
23	24½	73	National Lead Co.....	23	23½	23	23½	.....
100⅜	101¼	1,006	New Jersey Central...	101	101	100½	100½	—1⅝
93½	94½	520	New York Central....	93½	94⅛	93¼	94	.....
177	179	26	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	177	177	176	176¾	— ⅜
24	25	150	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf...	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾	— ⅜
4¼	4⅜	300	North American.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13¼	14	100	Northern Pacific.....	13	13½	13	13⅛	.....
33	33½	1,038	Northern Pacific pf...	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	300	Ontario Mining.....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	396	Ontario & Western....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
38½	40	40	O. R. & N. pf.....	39	39	38½	38½	.....
14	15	100	O.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	.....
26⅞	26⅞	1,970	P. & R., all in. pd....	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
12½	13¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L....	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
154	155	235	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
47⅞	49	1,110	St. Paul & Omaha....	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅝
130	137	13	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	135	135	135	135	.....
10½	10¾	156	Standard R. & T.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
13	14	400	Southern Pacific.....	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	9⅝	350	Southern Railway.....	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
26½	26¾	650	Southern Railway pf..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
26⅛	27¼	3,052	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
9	9¼	880	Texas Pacific.....	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ¼
6¼	6⅜	43,880	Union Pacific.....	8⅞	8⅞	6¼	6⅜	—2⅛
8½	9	200	United States Leather.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
59½	59⅞	750	U. S. Leather pf.....	59⅜	59⅝	59	59⅜	.....
24	25	105	United States Rubber.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	.....
73¼	75¼	50	U. S. Rubber pf.....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
6¼	6½	508	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
83⅞	84¼	1,002	Western Union Tel....	84¼	84¼	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅝
5⅜	5½	8,065	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
21⅜	28	475	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	25¾	25¾	23⅞	23⅞	—3¼
Sales.....		126,406						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	Erie gen lieh 3-4s	Penn Cos gtd 4½s
9,000.....108	7,000.....63¼	1,000.....100⅝
Am Spirits M Co 6s	5,000.....63⅜	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000..... 75	1,000.....63¼	6,000.....100
1,000.....74½	Int & Gt Nor 3d	Evansville Div
Am Tobacco Co scrip	3,000..... 25⅛	5,000b3.....101
30.....70½	Jefferson R R 1st	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	10,000.....105	5,000..... 47
2,000.....74⅜	Keokuk & D M 1st	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
At, T & S F gen 4s	500.....105	15,000..... 80½
3,000..... 80	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000..... 80⅜
1,000.....79⅞	2,000..... 93⅜	1,000..... 80⅝
1,000..... 80	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	1,000..... 80½
3,500..... 80	4,000.....100½	6,000..... 80⅝
5,000.....79⅛	L S & M So 1st coup	25,000..... 80⅜
5,000..... 80	2,000.....110⅝	5,000..... 80⅝
Adjustment 4s	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	14,000..... 80½
10,000.....44½	1,000.....117	11,000..... 80⅜
5,000.....43⅞	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000.....43⅜	20,000..... 79	7,000..... 98
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	Rich & Danv 6s
6,000.....117	1,000.....118⅝	1,000.....
Brooklyn Elev 1st	24,000..... 100	Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....74½	S & N Ala gtd 5s	14,000..... 73⅜
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	5,000..... 93½	Roch & Pitts cons
2,000.....106½	L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs	5,000.....117½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000..... 82	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
14,000.....100	Manhattan Ry con 4s	13,000..... 48
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	3,000s30F..... 93¼	5,000..... 48¾
9,000.....136¼	5,000..... 93	5,000..... 49
Bur, C R & N 1st	Mexican Int 1st 4s	St L & Iron Mount 2d
4,000.....105¾	5,000..... 71½	16,000.....101⅝
Collat trust 5s	10,000..... 71¾	St L & S F G M 6s
1,000.....103	Mil, L S & W 1st	5,000.....108½
Canada Southern 2d	1,000.....131½	St L & S F G M 5s,
1,000.....105	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	10,000s20F..... 95⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	3,000.....113¼	5,000s20F..... 95½
3,000..... 90⅝	Mil, S & W con	St L S W 1st
Cent of N J gen 5s	5,000.....106	1,000..... 69
1,000.....116	Mil & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s	1,000..... 60¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	5,000.....107	St P, M & M 2d
1,000.....100½	5,000.....108	12,000.....118⅝
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	Mil & St Paul, I & D ext	San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....119	7,000.....132½	11,000..... 55
C & O, Pur M'y F'd	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	So Pac of Cal 1st
10,000.....102½	5,000s20F..... 97	2,000.....108
Ches & Ohio con 5s	6,000s20F..... 97½	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000.....108⅜	Minn & St L con 5s	9,000..... 85½
5,000.....108½	3,000s20F.....100½	3,000..... 85¾
8,000.....108¼	2,000.....100⅜	So Pac of N M 1st
35,000s20F.....108⅜	Mo, K & East 1st	10,000.....102½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000..... 92	Southern Ry 1st 5s
20,000..... 73⅛	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000..... 89⅝
5,000c..... 73¾	500..... 82	1,000..... 89½
5,000..... 73⅝	3,000..... 82⅝	1,000..... 89¼
17,000..... 73⅞	Mo, K & T 2d	8,000..... 89½
3,000..... 74	7,000..... 60¾	1,000..... 89⅝
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	5,000..... 60⅝	Standard R & T 6s
5,000.....115⅝	5,000..... 60⅜	6,000..... 75½
10,000.....115½	Mob & Ohio new 6s	2,000..... 75¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	1,000..... 118	Standard R & T inc
2,000.....41½	N Y Cent 1st coup	2,000..... 24
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	5,000.....117⅝	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000s30F.....110⅝	N Y Cent deb 5s	2,000..... 87
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	2,000.....106¾	Tenn Div 6s
35,000..... 102	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	3,000..... 82
36,000.....102¼	10,000..... 101	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 102	N Y, O & W con 5s	9,000..... 86
Registered	10,000s20F.....108½	Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....100½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	4,000..... 20½
Chi & W Ind G M	5,000..... 89½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000..... 117	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	1,000.....105
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	38,000..... 85⅞	Ulster & Del 1st 5s
3,000.....84½	500..... 86⅛	2,000.....100
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000..... 88½	5,000..... 54⅜	2,000..... 72
Detroit Gas Co 5s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued	U P D & G 1st
6,000..... 77½	50,000..... 52½	5,000.....23⅜
Det, Mack & M L G	Nor Pac Term 1st	Utah Southern ext 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 18	6,000.....105	3,000..... 64
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs	Virginia Mid G M
1,000.....107⅝	24,000..... 42¼	6,000.....100½
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	Ohio Southern 1st	Wabash 1st 5s
4,000..... 108	1,000..... 87	10,000..... 106¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	1,000..... 85¼	10,000s20F..... 106¾
4,000.....104⅞	2,000..... 86	4,000..... 106¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	Oregon Imp 1st	1,000..... 106⅝
1,000.....110½	1,000..... 89	Wabash 2d 5s
Erie 1st mortgage	Oregon R & N 4s	10,000..... 72
1,000.....102⅜	43,000..... 81	West Shore gtd 4s
Erie 4s prior bonds	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	7,000.....105¼
2,000..... 94	2,000.....112	Registered
2,000s20F..... 93⅜	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	1,500.....104¼
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000..... 65	7,000.....104
1,000..... 68	28,000..... 65¼	West Union col tr 5s
		9,000.....106½
		Wilkes & East 1st
		1,000..... 89
		.....$1,117,030

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	95½	..	D. M. & Ft. D...	8	9	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	25	28
4s, r., 1907.....	110⅞	111	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y. L. & W....	119½	..
4s, c., 1907.....	111	112	D., S. S. & A....	3½	5	N. Y., S. & W....	9	10
4s, r., 1925.....	120½	120⅞	D., S. S. & A. pf..	..	10	Nor. & West., all in. paid.....	11⅛	11⅝
4s, c., 1925.....	120½	120⅝	Erie Tel. & Tel..	65	66½	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.....	16⅝	17¼
5s, r., 1904.....	114	114⅛	Ev. & T. H.....	22	30	Ohio Southern....	5	..
5s, c., 1904.....	114	114½	Gt. Northern pf..	39	45	Ore. R. & N.....	14	24
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..	Gt. Northern pf..	118	122	Pacific Mail.....	23⅝	24¼
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..	Harlem	200	..	Penn. Coal.....	800	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102½	..	Homestake	35	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	2	7½
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102½	..	Iowa Cent.....	7½	8	Peo. & East.....	5	8
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..	Joliet & Chicago.	155	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	45	53
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Kan. & Mich.....	4	6	P., Ft. W. & C..	166	170
Adams Express..	150	155	Keokuk & Des M.	2	3	Quicksilver.....	1¼	1¾
Albany & Sus....	170	..	Keokuk & Wn....	30	45	Quicksilver pf....	5	12
Alton & T. H....	55	62	Laclede Gas pf...	70	80	Rens. & Sar.....	181	186
Am. Coal.....	111	125	L. E. & W.....	17	18½	R., W. & O.....	117	118½
Am. C. Oil.....	12½	14	L. E. & W. pf....	68	..	St. L. & S. F....	5	5½
Am. T. & C.....	85	..	L., N. A. & C. pf.	..	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.....	34	36
Ann Arbor.....	9	11	Mah. Coal R....	100	115	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.....	12	13½
Ann Arbor pf....	22	25	Mah. Coal R. pf..	100	115	Rochester Ry.....	4	6
At. & Pac.....	¼	⅝	Man. Beach.....	5	10	Union Traction	9⅞	10¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6	Md. Coal pf.....	40	50	United Cos. of N. J.....	241	..
Brooklyn R. T...	18½	19	Mexican Central..	7½	8	United Gas Imp.....	71⅝	72
Brunswick Co....	⅝	¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅝	W. N. Y. & P.....	2¾	3
Buff., R. & P....	16¾	22	Michigan Central.	90	93	Welsbach	45½	47
B., R. & P. pf....	..	65	Minn. & St. L....	18½	20	Welsbach of Canada.....	1⅝	2⅛
Bur., C. R. & N..	72	40	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	80	Welsbach Commercial..	28	30
Canada Southern..	45	50½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47	Welsbach Commercial pf..	61½	64
Canadian Pac.....	53½	54	Mobile & Ohio....	20	22½	BONDS.		
Central Pacific....	12	14	Morris & Essex..	135	138	Indianapolis 5s.....	74	76
Chi. & Alton pf..	174	..	Nat. Lead pf.....	87½	88½	N. J. Con. 5s.....	83	83½
Cleve. & Pitts....	166	170	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	14	15	Newark Pass. 5s.....	105	106½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	National Starch..	5	7	People's Traction 4s.....	95	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.....	2	4	Nat. St. 1st pf...	55	65	Union Trac. 4 per cent..	72	72½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	23	24½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	25	*$50 paid.		
C. H. V. & T. pf.	48	57	New Cent. Coal....	5	7			
Com. Cable.....	160	172	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	..	75			
Consol. Coal.....	36	40						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Sp. Mfg...	13⅝	13½	13	13½
660	Am. Sug. Ref..	111⅝	112	111	111⅝
20	A., T. & S. F..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
360	Chicago Gas....	75	75	74⅝	74⅝
780	C., R. I. & P....	67	67	66½	67
3,580	C., B. & Q.....	71⅝	71⅝	70⅞	71⅜
6,980	C., M. & St. P..	74⅜	74½	74	74⅜
30	Cent. of N. J....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
480	Gen. Electric...	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
470	Louis. & Nash..	49	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛
140	Manhattan	88	88	87	87⅛
30	Mo. Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
660	Phil. & Read...	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
10	Pacific Mail	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10	Tenn. C. & I....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
20	Texas Pacific..	9	9	9	9
3,920	Union Pacific ..	8⅝	8⅝	6⅛	6⅛
30	West. Union....	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
24,271					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	44	44	43¾	43¾
2,000	A.,T. & S. F.gen.	80	80	80	80
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s..	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
3,000	Ohio South. 1st..	86½	86½	86¼	86¼
7,000	Southern Ry. 5s..	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
$29,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Jan.....	$110,049	$122,150	$104,184
From July 1.....	3,224,574	3,554,647	3,424,406
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
4th week Dec.....	$17,476	$14,308	$14,375
Month	52,114	54,898	47,671
From July 1.....	376,973	372,104	375,959
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Month Dec.....	140,952	144,969	130,784
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	329	329	329
Month Dec.....	$205,930	$288,207	$202,085
Year	2,480,924	2,654,482	2,678,245
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY—			
1st week Jan.....	10,881	11,739	11,030
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	3,127	3,127	2,888
Month Dec.....	$2,135,946	$2,206,152	$1,752,486
From July 1.....	11,483,868	11,628,796	8,076,520
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	775	775	825
1st week Jan.....	$58,068	$51,821	$64,846
From July 1.....	2,158,877	1,892,001	2,485,805
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	497	497	497
1st week Jan.....	$24,021	$32,984	$27,320
From July 1.....	849,870	977,194	878,822
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Jan.....	$50,370	$55,139	$57,570
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	1,723
1st week Jan.....	$198,129	$192,039	$196,688
From July 1.....	6,747,150	6,031,808	6,520,680
NEW ORLEANS TRACTION—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Month Dec.....	108,580	120,462	99,388
From Jan. 1.....	1,321,458	1,348,148	973,890
NORTH SHORE TRACTION (LYNN & BOSTON)—			
Month Dec.....	101,978	97,492	.....
From Jan. 1.....	1,539,627	1,494,929	.....
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
December	40,709	78,403	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week Jan.....	$29,833	$40,529	$54,049
From July 1.....	1,437,905	1,678,275	1,451,465
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	520	520	520
4th week Dec.....	$66,200	$63,600	$55,000
Month	201,450	182,200	159,800
1st week Jan.....	1897. 83,750	1896. 29,700	1895. 22,600
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
1st week Jan.....	$404,115	$466,705	$409,994
From July 1.....	17,141,397	18,534,427	15,205,078
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
1st week Jan.....	$174,504	$205,831	$245,980
From July 1.....	6,308,561	7,183,720	6,455,751
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY for December—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings...	52,523	55,408	50,084
Oper. expenses...	28,979	27,270	24,713
Net earnings...	26,544	28,138	25,371
Year ending Dec. 30—			
Gross earnings...	631,323	629,995	566,810
Oper. expenses...	308,444	311,594	269,361
Net earnings...	322,879	318,401	297,449
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings...	1,873,435	2,157,388	1,842,031
Oper. expenses...	1,383,958	1,324,001	1,231,462
Net earnings...	489,467	833,297	610,569
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	9,347,922	9,422,644	8,076,520
Oper. expenses...	6,705,228	6,100,436	5,845,505
Net earnings...	2,642,694	3,322,158	2,231,015
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the six months ending Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings...	10,577,945	10,712,225	10,188,878
Oper. expenses...	7,053,649	6,840,423	6,080,240
Net earnings.....	3,524,296	3,871,802	4,106,638
Charges	2,822,681	2,834,170	2,820,766
Balance	701,615	1,037,632	1,285,872
Other income.....	224,066	180,176	179,844
Total	925,679	1,217,808	1,465,282
All oth. charges.	247,223	131,332	1,065,282
Surplus	678,456	1,086,476	400,434

Miscellaneous Earnings.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO. for year ending Dec. 31—

	1896.	1896.	1894.
Net profits.....	$261,516	$613,989	$488,312
Dividends	513,996	513,996	513,997
Deficit	252,480	*99,973	125,684
Report for six months ending Dec. 31—			
Net earnings.....	103,402	359,273	245,434
1st pf. dividend..	65,007	65,007	65,007
Balance	38,395	294,265	180,427
2d pf. dividend....	77,118	77,118	77,118
Deficit	38,723	*217,147	*103,309
Common dividend	114,873	114,873	114,873
Deficit	153,596	*102,274	111,564
Previous surplus.	277,096	273,614	227,480
Present surplus..	123,410	375,880	275,916
Balance sheet of Dec. 31—			
Assets:			
Cash	1,826,118	1,840,743	1,275,421
Dividend pfd.....	152,180	152,180	152,180
Bills receivable...	1,240,068	1,253,435	1,338,918
Open accounts....	4,411,803	4,746,307	4,484,547
Merchandise.....	5,825,569	5,728,311	4,775,778
Store property...	2,780,181	2,739,181	2,739,181
Stables	27,197	27,197	27,197
Horses, &c.....	14,632	14,632	14,625
Total.....	16,245,748	16,501,984	15,005,854
Liabilities:			
Capital	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Open accounts...	6,706,259	6,444,667	4,890,559
Exc. and taxes...	159,080	424,429	582,380
Surplus, reserve..	277,005	278,014	287,480
Profits	103,402	359,273	245,434
Total	16,245,748	16,501,984	15,005,854

*Surplus. †Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The local market during the morning session showed a firmer undertone, which later in the day developed into a stronger and higher market, closing at the best prices of the day, and with an advancing tendency. The feature was the strength of the traction stocks, especially Union, which advanced from 9¼ to 9⅞. Philadelphia closed ⅝ higher, and the others were all a shade firmer. In the industrial specialties Welsbach advanced 2¼ points, to 45⅝, and the balance of the market was without feature. Money rates easy at 3½ per cent. The weekly bank statement shows loans and discounts increased $49,000, lawful money reserve increased $3,508,000, due from other banks decreased $1,076,000, due to other banks decreased $30,000, deposits increased $3,035,000, and circulation decreased $115,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetylene	17	17¼	17

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Riker & Son have sold to H. B. Anderson, at about $38,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 11 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom William Kennelly sold in foreclosure yesterday sixty lots on the upper west side. The sale was held in the foreclosure suit of the United States Trust Company, as guardian, against William H. De Forest and others, and the property consists of the block running from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Convent, or New Ninth, Avenue, one and two story frame buildings on Amsterdam Avenue and vacant, 199.11 by 350; also Convent, or New Ninth, Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 199.11 by about 100, small frame building and vacant. There was due on the judgment $123,271. It is believed that the city proposes to acquire twenty-eight or twenty-nine of the lots by condemnation proceedings for the new St. Nicholas Park. The bidding for the plot was started at $120,000, and rose gradually to $165,000, at which figure Stephen Van Wyck became the purchaser.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Annie W. Brown and others, at $11,300, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 139 East Forty-third Street, and one-story stable adjoining, 20 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Bowery Savings Bank, at $13,100, the four-story brownstone dwelling 2,152 Fifth Avenue, 18 by 75.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 70 and 72 One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $33,070.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 27 Morningside Avenue East, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,910; subject to first mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 206 West Sixty-second Street, south side, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 329 Eighty-second Street, north side, 310.11 feet east of Second Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; also, 331 Eighty-second Street, north side, 328.10 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.1 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Catharine Street, former town of East Chester, southeast side, about 250 feet southwest of Kossuth Avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgment about $2,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 730 One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 195 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,316; subject to first mortgage for $14,500.

By Thomas S. Walker, William S. Andrews, referee, foreclosure sale, 527 to 533 Fifty-sixth Street and 530 to 540 Fifty-seventh Street, beginning at Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 93.10 by north 100.5 by east 56.6 by north 100.5 to Fifty-seventh Street by west along same 150 by south 200.10, one, two, and three story brick brewery, stables, &c. Due on judgment, $77,645.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 171 Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.8½, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $14,501.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 75, frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $37,665. (This property has been sold at private contract, and advertised sale will probably be adjourned sine die.)

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Edgecomb Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, for fifteen three-story and basement brick dwellings, various sizes, by Egan & Hallecy of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $183,000.

Cottage Grove Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of McGraw Street, for two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 38, by Stephen Mitchell of 593 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Charles J. Jorgenson, architect; cost, $2,700.

Webster Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four four-story frame tenements, 18.10 by 65, and 18.7 by 65, C. Wm. Oliva of 130 Fulton Street, owner; George C. Baker, architect; cost, $20,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 175 feet west of Main Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42, by John F. Ghee, owner; Lawrence & Ringcose architects; cost, $3,250.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for six four-story brick tenements, 25 by 73.6, by William C. Oesting, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $84,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 228 feet east of Bergen Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 65.10, by John McGarook, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 55-61 Hudson Street, alterations to a ten-story brick warehouse and stores, by the American Express Company, 63 Broadway, owner; Edward H. Kendall, 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 34 Walker Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building, by Jacob Stookman, 9 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 88 feet west of Hall Place, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Thomas A. Lynch, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 11.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 150.9 ft s of 153d St, 174.1x125; Frank Koch and wife to Solomon Moses $1

112TH ST, n s, 311 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Charles D. Burrill, referee, to William Picken 11,400

120TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; James C. Crawford to Isidor Friedlander 1

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.11x100.11; John Rollmann and wife to Julius Scott 1

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 117.9x107.6x153.11x100; Christian Vorndrau to Catharine Vorndrau 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.10x35.11x191.7; Peter Soulard & Walker Realty Company to John McGavock and another 7,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Gertrude Fischer to Jacob Fischer 1

CAULDWELL AV, n e corner of 165th St, 100.5x6.6; Michael Conroy and wife to Eleanor Taber 900

DAWSON ST, n s, 138.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x101x3.10x81.2; Simon Danzig and others to Louise P. Schneider 3,600

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 740 of map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William J. Tucker 1,400

183D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Monroe Av, 25x100; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Daniel T. Connor 4,300

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 17.11 ft s of 65th St, 16.6x80; Jacob H. Schiff and wife to the Young Men's Hebrew Association .. 1

16TH AV, s s, east one-half of Lot 549, map of Wakefield; Matilda G. Mace to American Investors' Trust 850

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 250x148x191x—; Sereno D. Bonflis and wife to George B. McEntyre 1

DELANCEY ST, 148; Leah Solomon and another to Louise Smith 20,500

HESTER ST, 115; Harry Goodgen and wife to Annie Moos 1

146TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of east line of land of Harlem Railroad Company, or 161.9 ft e of Railroad Av, 39.6x110; George W. Raymond and wife to Ira L. Otis 1

LUDLOW ST, 67; Almy G. Gallatin to another to Louis Smith 20,500

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Charles F. E. Medicus to E. E. Medicus 5,000

146TH ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of east line of lands of Harlem Railroad Company, or 201.3 ft e of Railroad Av, 35.6x110; of Harlem Railroad Company, or 161.9 ft e of Railroad Av, 3½ years 1,750

PICKEN, William, to Margaret F. Everit; n s of 112th St, 311 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 11,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to Gravenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c.; 102 Fulton St, 3 months 25,000

PUGH, Paul B., and wife to John P. Duncan, as trustee, &c.; s s of 145th St, 95.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,400

PEMBLETON, Milton, to John Bannen; s s of 105th St, 27.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 2,000

PFORZHEIMER, Mina, to Charles Adler; s s of 124th St, 172.6 ft w of 1st Av, demand 5,000

POTTS, Ellen J., to James White; n s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 7,250

ROBINSON, George, to John J. Mahony; s s of 114th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 15,500

RAYMOND, George W., and wife to Annie M. Atwood; n s of 146th St, 250.6 ft e of land of Harlem Railroad Company, or 201.3 ft e of Railroad Av, 3½ years 1,750

SCHWAB, Mathilde, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 335 West 20th St, 3 years 14,000

SEARBORO, Augustus, and wife to Jane T. Kempton; 31 City Hall Place, 3 years. 6,000

SHUMWAY, Isaac O., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 64th St, 322.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 10,000

SCHWARTZ, William H., and wife to Albert Krooss; s s of 113th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 2,000

SULLIVAN, Ellen O., to Morton H. C. Foster; 1,635 Lexington Av, 2 years 500

STEEVES, John F., and wife to Edward A. Barnard; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and East Lafayette St, or 188th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHNEIDER, Louise P. and Charles, to Laura T. Lilie; n s of Dawson St, 169.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 3,500

SAME to Abbott Foster; n s of Dawson St, 188.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 3,500

SLOANE, Henry T., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 73d St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 15,000

SCHLOSSER, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Avenue A and 73d St, 1 year .. 17,000

SAME to same; e s of Avenue A, 25.6 ft n of 76th St, 1 year 10,000

SAME to same; n s of 76th St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000

SLATER, Thomas, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 84, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 2 years 600

TABER, Eleanor, to Waldon H. Jordan, trustee, &c.; n e corner of Cauldwell Av and 161st St, 1 year 1,100

TUCKER, William J., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Monford Place, Lot 740, map of Section C, Vyse estate, (installments) 900

SAME, and wife to William R. Rose, trustee; same property, 3 years 2,750

VOLLMER, Peter, and wife, and Anna M. Bissinger, to Lydia E. Morrill; Lots 178 to 180, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 2,500

WARREN, Ella T., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; w s of Convent Av, 34.11 ft s of 148th St, (installments) 18,460

WRIGHT, George, to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 333 West 32d St, 1 year. 8,000

WACHSMANN, Max, and wife to Bernhard Rubenstein; 182 Rivington St, installments 4,500

WALTER, Sabine, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n w corner of 9th St, 143 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 6,000

WENNINGER, John P., and wife to James Cotter; Tremont Av, (widened) s s, 97.8 ft w of Worth Av, 1 year 2,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Margaret Brophy; 53 West 24th St, 5 months 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERLY, Nathaniel S., guardian, to Eva N. Smith $12,738

CLOCKE, G. De Witt, trustee of J. Roddy, to Louis W. Holste 1,360

COOKE, Maria J. K., to Fanny C. Hinds. 924

CALLENDER, William E., to Charles Meyerhoff 2,500

DANVERS, Robert E., to Elizabeth A. Dradley 1

JACKSON, Sarah E., to Emily S. Dow 10,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Henry Phillips, guardian 1,500

MANCHESTER, George F., and William F. Hookey to George Tremberger 750

PHILLIPS, Henry, guardian, to Marie A. Phillips 1

PETERS, F. McClure, to Jacob A. Zimmermann 1,500

ROSE, Hudson P., to Sarah M. Brown 600

RUBENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Martin Storz. 1,000

SMITH, John S., to Mary C. McNiece... 1

STATE TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown; two assessments. 4,000

SMITH, Eva N., to Rosetta Koskel 12,500

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to William C. Lutkins, trustee. 10,000

TREMBERGER, George, to John W. Cornish 750

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles S. H. Buchanan 14,000

SAME to rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church 26,000

SAME to Joseph F. Fridley 10,000

SAME to Solomon Tim 30,000

SAME to Phillips Phoenix 20,000

SAME to Virginia L. Milbank 14,000

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., and another to John Larkin 1,

Lis Pendens.

82D ST, 1 West, n w corner of Central Park West; Thomas F. Gaynor against Mary Burgess and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

177TH ST, s s, 162.11 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x101.4x28x97.10; Benjamin C. Bent against Jeremiah Kittle, executor, &c., (to foreclose mortgage)

FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of 163d St, 24.3x100; William B. Stones and another against Margaret Morran and others, (to declare deed void.)

INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.7 ft w w of Kelly St, 120x irregular, to Kelly St, x53.1x irregular; also Union Av, s e corner of Cambreling St, Lots 125 and 126, map of property of S. Cambreling and others; Intervale Av, n w corner of 169th St, 58.6x110.2x57.10x110.6; Stebbins Av, n w corner of 167th St, 85.5x29.2x—x90, 24; 167th St, x34.1; William A. Wilson against William S. Wilson, (to recover possession, &c.)

109TH ST, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William H. Williams and others against Matthew Coogan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; A. Meisel Danowitz & Co., against Philippo Cirrito, owner and contractor 214

MADISON AV, 1,078; Josiah S. Lindsay against L. D. Rogers and F. H. Hawkins, owners and contractors 182

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; John McGuire against John Hunt, owner; J. McBeane, contractor 31

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50 x100; George B. Raymond & Co. against Aaron Cantor, owner; Louis Ratner, contractor 150

LEXINGTON AV, 45; Garret Van Cleve against Mary E. Jaffray, owner and contractor 1,050

87TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av. —x—; August Kuhnla against Edward T. Rutan & Co., and William G. Corrigan, owners and contractors 450

38D ST, 38 East; William H. Jackson & Co. against Annie E. Wheelock, owner and contractor 165

FREEMAN ST, n s, whole front from Intervale Av to Southern Boulevard; Walter Wilcox against John A. Knox, owner and contractor 4,321

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; John White against John Hunt, owner; John McBeane, contractor 31

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas H. Bray against same 32

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John Bradley against Filippo Cirrito, owner and contractor; A. Gallo, contractor 223

82D ST, 1 West, Thomas F. Gaynor against Mary Burgess, owner and contractor; Anna Stoddart, owner 402

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 45x100; John Hutchinson & Sons against Ingolf Iverson, owner and contractor 410

118TH ST, 10 and 12 East; Aaron H. Rosenberg against Filippo Cirrito, owner and contractor 46

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 129, s s corner of 86th St; Thomas F. Gaynor against John T. and James A. Farley, owners and contractors 936

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x100; Paul F. Higgs against Arthur C. Mander, owner and contractor 215

LENOX AV, 525 to 533, s w corner of 137th St; John N. Dyer & Son against William Rankin, owner; M. Levy & Co., owners and contractors 124

LEXINGTON AV, 45; John McGee against Anas Jaffery, owner; John Van Clave, contractor 65

46TH ST, 241 and 243 East; William O'Neill against John Hunt, owner; John McBeane, contractor 31

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Quinn against same 31

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 416—James B. Wilson, plaintiff, vs. the United States.—Motion to set aside judgment denied.

No. 669—The United States vs. John W. Heron; No. 670—The United States vs. Thomas E. Milchrist, and No. 671—The United States vs. Charles A. Garter.—Motion to advance denied.

No. 676—The Southern Railway Company vs. Carnegie Steel Company, (Limited.)—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit Court granted.

No. 70—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Leonard P. Colburn.—Mandate stayed and leave granted to file additional briefs.

No. 306—The State of Missouri ex rel. The Laclede Gaslight Company vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner.—Assigned for reargument on the second Monday of next term.

No. 524—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. the State of Nebraska ex rel. the City of Omaha.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing after case on its merits.

No. 415—The New York Indians vs. the United States.—Restored to the document for reargument.

No. 200—The Vulcan Iron Works, appellant, vs. Ellen L. Smith, executrix, and others.—To be argued on Monday next.

No. 684—The Reliance Marine Insurance Company (Limited) vs. the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

No. 204—The Capital Bank of St. Paul, Minn., vs. School District No. 26.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 688—William Campbell and others vs. Thomas De Q. Richardson and others.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

No. 491—Henry C. King, plaintiff, vs. M. B. Mullins and others.—Submitted.

No. 621—Thomas W. Jones vs. Alfred G. Brim, Road Supervisor, &c.—Submitted.

No. 522—D. I. Rosencrans vs. the United States. —Submitted.

No. 127—Frederick L. Manson vs. Charles C. Duncanson.—Argued.

Call for to-day: Nos. 45, 111, 108, 146, 147, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—49—United States vs. North American Com. Company. 90—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 119½—Blatchford vs. United States. 121—Marchant vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 122—New York Railway Company vs. Aldrich vs. Nye. 128—Hargraves Mills vs. Horden. 130—Lyons vs. Walworth Manufacturing Company. 131—Morrell Liquor Cure Company vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 138—Jacobus vs. same. 145—Kelly vs. East River Gas Company. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 81—Bull vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 100—Blair vs. Silverman. 150—Cœnen vs. Talcott. 38—United States vs. Weill. 88—Weisse vs. Williams. 151—Van Baghen vs. Marks. 152—Bliss vs. Central Trust Company. 153—Davis vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 154—Citizens' Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Whitman. 155—United States vs. Stanley.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—2489—Warren Chemical Company vs. United States. 2110—Park & Tilford vs. United States. 2217—H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States. 2165—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 2303—Borgfeldt vs. United States. 2484—Russell vs. United States. 849—Goldberg vs. United States. 2195—Metzger vs. United States. 2281—Kaufmann Brothers vs. United States. 2244—Wiederer vs. United States. 1844—United States vs. Fougera. 2184—Wilkins vs. United States. 2503—United States vs. Giese. 2485—Morris & European and American Express Company vs. United States. 4798—Schelbach & Co. vs. United States. 2229—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 2351—L. C. Wagner & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming C. & S. Company vs. United States. 2297—O. De Luze & Co. vs. United States. 2102—Haulenback vs. United States. 2246—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2408—Shevill B. & S. Company vs. United States. 1814—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 2390—Beck vs. United States. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 382—Webusch vs. United States. 1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2126—Jessup vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

51—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Lighter John Dwight. 53—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Ferryboat Oregon. 59—Dumphy vs. Tug Champion. 30—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Sandfield. 47—Potter vs. Tug Robert Lockhart. 61—Fraser vs. Schooner Francis R. Baird. 62—Lannigan Steamship Company vs. proceeds of cargo, &c. 64—Molls vs. Ship Tillie E. Starbuck. 48—Burke vs. Merchants' Exchange and Transfer Company. 49—Providence and Washington Insurance Company vs. same. 10—United States vs. Tug Fred E. Ives. 24—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 33—Coga vs. Barbet. 35—Salisbury vs. Canalboat Lewis Roffo.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—18—Peyman vs. Bowery Bank. 41—Carroll vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 47—Stephens vs. Ely. 23—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville Railroad Company. 27—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 39—Benson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 45—Kiernan vs. The Mayor, &c. 64—Spero vs. Schultz. 68—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 71—Smith vs. Crocker. 72—Johnson vs. Tyng. 73—McGowan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 75—Levitt vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 77—Central Crosstown Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 78—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 2—Reweuter vs. New York Life Insurance Company. 3—Matter of Niebuhr. 4—Matter of Deegan. 5—Matter of Gries. 6—Matter of Lawrence. 7—Rasquin vs. Anderson. 8—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 9—Matter of Fair. 10—Hill vs. Louis. 11—Witthaus vs. Witthaus. 12—James Everard's Breweries vs. Dunn. 13—Matter of Redfield. 14—Jameson vs. Home Fire Insurance Company. 15—Matter of Iller. 16—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 17—Filarsky vs. Semons. 18—Rosenthal vs. Grimberg. 19—Hassett vs. Fitzpatrick. 20—Joehing vs. Grey. 21—Wendal vs. Blumberg. 22—Stock vs. Stock. 23—Society Per La Filatura vs. Dobson. 24—Margulies vs. Engelhardt. 25—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 26—Gilman vs. Daniel. 27—Rosenfield vs. Conners. 28—Nebensahl vs. Sternglauz. 29—Walton vs. Read. 30—Carroll vs. File. 31—Kengan Provision Company vs. Arsfeld. 32—Hartford National Bank vs. Seidenberg. 33—Schwanhausser vs. Seliger. 34—Grogan vs. Moen. 35—English vs. Kimball. 36—Harrison vs. Striker. 37—Woolsey vs. Rork. 38—Dittweller vs. Halm. 39—Loderose vs. Lacenby. 40—Botjer vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 41—Israel vs. Munch. 42—Munroe vs. Fitch. 43—Graff vs. same. 44—Miller vs. Giltinga. 45—James vs. Horn. 46—Santurelli vs. Rockwood. 47—John D. Park & Sons' Company vs. Iron Malt Chemical Company. 48—Charman vs. Bevan. 49—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 50—Matter of Reibscheid. 51—Feierstein vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor. 52—Sallinger vs. Selleck. 53—Sullivan vs. McManus. 54—Jungman vs. Reidel. 55—Matter of Brush. 56—Ross vs. Tattersalls of New York. 57—Hoschke vs. Langfelder. 58—Langfelder vs. Hoschke. 59—People, &c., vs. Vanburen. 60—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 61—Robinson vs. Robinson. 62—Van Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Motion.—1—Sallinger vs. Selleck.

Demurrer.—351—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.

Preferred Causes.—3679—Juilliard vs. Jaffray. 3929—Herter vs. O'Brien. 4042—Steinberg vs. Lebeck.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3881—Moloney vs. Tilton. 3520—Burns vs. Dempsey. 2859—Galligan vs. Lennon. 3216—Levy vs. Passavant. 2616—Oldsheim vs. Harris. 3576—Falle vs. Crawford. 3950—Kempner vs. Fuerst. 3937—Galbraith vs. Linden. 3962—Karger vs. Karger. 3965—Reustle vs. Reustle. 3966—Koke vs. Balken. 3969—Carter vs. Collins. 3974—Mulready vs. Mulready. 3970—Heine vs. Pollok. 4020—Stewart vs. Bonnell. 3960—Greisz vs. Greisz. 3952—Marckert vs. Marckert. 3970—Murcile vs. Saltzman. 3977—Lippert vs. Lippert. 3981—Schellinger vs. Priddy. 4041—Smith vs. Bretell. 4067—Seymour vs. Fitch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Mc-Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building. —Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys V. M. Davis and S. Miller for the People.

1—Michael Costello. 2—Patrick Goggins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—9314—Tompkins vs. Horner. 9985—Schieloh vs. Schieloh. 10191—Weiner vs. Acker, Merrill & Condit. 10192—Curtis vs. Livingston. 8306—Merchants' National Bank vs. Hagerney. 5806—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. Same. 9536—National Bank of North America vs. White. 8013—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9435—Mallis vs. Horkowitz. 9578—Beaumont vs. Goett. 10168—Bushart vs. Piercy. 9949—Mallay vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church. 9950—Grogan vs. Same. 8584—Green vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10040—Morris vs. Degnan. 9949—Allen vs. Beadleston & Woerz. 10060—Market and Fulton National Bank vs. Millbank. 10124—Dillon vs. Bleier. 9986—Dwyer vs. Dale. 9991—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Cox. 10165—MacIntosh vs. Armstrong. 10025—Klein vs. Long. 9968—Dwyer vs. Board of Education. 9970—Same vs. Same. 7978—Flynn vs. The Mayor, &c. 10032—Same vs. Same. 10083—Same vs. Same. 9182—East River Gas Company of Long Island City vs. Smith. 6905—Schroeder vs. Nesbitt. 9854—Edge Hill Wine Company vs. Casey. 10131—Miner vs. Gilligan. 9963—Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company vs. Weilhof. 10280—Newman vs. Green. 9939—E. & H. T. Anthony Company vs. Schmidt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

9843—Parrish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 5334—Fitch vs. Schermerhorn. 5439—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 4547—Colwell vs. Tinker. 4559—Macombrey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4086—Grace vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3857—Furman vs. Conklin. 5289—Dubois vs. Bank for Savings. 5290—Same vs. Manhattan Savings Institution. 3311—Pierce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4357—Seymour vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 5490—La Barbara vs. Lennon. 5013—Stiner vs. Levy. 5824—Mondello vs. Casey. 5625—Cumberland Paper Company vs. Case. 5632—Carter vs. King. 5667—Kelly vs. Carle. 5683—Kling vs. Jelliffe. 5688—Smith vs. Gray. 5690—Poesche vs. Jones. 5697—Browne vs. Van Riper. 5700—Musso vs. Moss. 5706—Arnstein vs. Beck.

Inquests.—5214—Ramesfelder vs. Steventon. 5192—Lazzaro vs. Walsh. 5210—Sass vs. Feldberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part VII, Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1834—Hergert vs. Union Railway Company. 3484—McHugh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4236—Jaeckel vs. Credit Indemnity Company. 4761—Lindenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 3003—Loughlin vs. Krauss. 4689—Fischer vs. Franke. 4651—Kaiser vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5107—Hausman vs. Moore. 5176—Hausman vs. Katzenstein. 5225—Levy vs. Shapiro. 5383—Prawler vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 5391—Wyeth vs. Wookey. 5393—Wamsley vs. Meehan. 5527—Harlem River Lumber and Woodmaking Company vs. McGraw. 5531—Chatfield & Sons vs. Bruegas. 5608—Turveson vs. Johnson. 5733—Percival vs. Gilman. 5736—Whalen vs. Christ. 5750—Collins vs. Mooney. 5777—Hill vs. Barnett. 5781—Howe vs. Peckham. 5782—Same vs. same. 5800—O'Farrell vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of (Local Union No. 1). 5802—Raymond vs. Simpson. 5844—Clark vs. Franklin. 5866—Rosenberg vs. Hall Steam Power Company. 5800—Newberg vs. Martin. 5902—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John N. Bertrand, Napoleon Sarony, George Hall, Mary Ann Bowden, Lina Sommer, Caroline Moos, Josephine G. Peters, Catharine F. Cammann. At 2 P. M.—Mary Dabney Smith.

1207—Contested will of John Friedrich.

The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M. in Special Term, Part VII., Room. Case on. 4241—Contested will of William Campbell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 452—Bates vs. Grenberg. 1428—Lange vs. Busche. 3337—Walker vs. Johnson. 1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschmofsky. 1050—Matthews vs. Muller. 510—Boderich vs. Clason. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1444—Muir vs. Harlem. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Same vs. Same. 1446—Smith vs. Smith. 1447—Panama Railroad Company vs. Same. 3904—Reisman vs

HARVARD MAY MEET YALE.

Yale's Four Propositions, One of Which Is Likely to be Accepted.

Yale and Harvard may meet in athletic and aquatic contests this year.

Yale last Fall expressed a desire to arrange with Harvard to resume the annual contests between the universities, and there was talk of a football game, but this was not arranged. Harvard athletes wanted to meet Yale on the river, gridiron, cinder path, and diamond. Conferences were held, but no agreement was reached.

One stumbling block was the agreement between Harvard and Cornell to row at Poughkeepsie. Yale wanted to row Harvard at New London, but a date could not be agreed upon. Harvard suggested that Yale should enter the Poughkeepsie race, but this proposition did not please Yale. Finally Harvard declared that if a boat race were not arranged, all negotiations were off. Harvard would meet Yale in all departments of sport or in none. This closed the conferences. Walter Camp for Yale and Dr. Brooks for Harvard were to have met to make an agreement to extend over several years, but the hitch over the boat race made their meeting unnecessary.

The undergraduates of each university are anxious to have a resumption of the contests, the Yale men particularly so. They have decided that an agreement must be made with Harvard. It is a very small matter that is keeping them apart. Yale made overtures, but Harvard did not meet Yale half way. As an old Harvard man put it yesterday, "Harvard thinks Yale should ask to be allowed to enter the Poughkeepsie race, while Yale thinks she should be invited."

Yale has now made four propositions to Harvard: Yale will row Harvard at New London on any date suitable to the Harvard crew; Yale will row Harvard at Poughkeepsie after the race with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia; Yale will row a race with Harvard or Cornell on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, or Yale will row a race with the crews of Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia at Poughkeepsie. If Harvard will agree to one of these propositions, then an agreement will be made between the athletic committees of the two universities to meet in all sports for a certain number of years.

Some of new Yale men, in the event of failing to meet Harvard, want to send a crew to Henley again. Last year's trip to England cost over $13,000, and the graduates are not disposed just now to go down into their pockets for another trip.

A Harvard graduate said that it had been suggested that a three days' meeting should be held at New London and that Harvard, Yale, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and University of Wisconsin be invited to send crews. The proposed distance to be rowed is two miles, the race rowed in heats.

Park Casino to be Leased.

The Casino and branch restaurants in Central Park will after Jan. 15 be let to the highest bidder. Isidor Isaacs of Isaacs & Sexton, who have had charge of the Casino and its branches for several years, said yesterday that he had put in a bid for a five years' lease. "I want to continue the business here," he said, "although it is not what it used to be. Since so many driveways have been opened further up town the business here has fallen off considerably. During the sleighing season we used to take in as much as $3,000 a day, but now there are plenty of places in Harlem where sleighers can stop for refreshments. Then the Raines law has shut off the Sunday business almost entirely."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—EUGENE E. ORVIS.—The Sheriff yesterday withdrew from the stores of Eugene E. Orvis, jeweler at 294 and 296 Columbus Avenue, the claim of $579 in favor of Samantha M. Buffet having been settled.

—ADAM GROSSAITH.—Samuel V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Adam Grossaith, grocer at Third Avenue and Boston Road, Morrisania, on the application of Gentz and John Von Glahn.

—GILMER A. LUMPKIN.—Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr., has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Gilmer A. Lumpkin, dealer in stocks and grain privileges at 40 and 42 Broadway, on the application of Oscar C. Quirk.

—GEORGE MATHER'S SONS.—S. J. O'Sullivan has declined to act as receiver for George Mather's Sons, manufacturers of printing inks at 29 Rose Street, and Judge Truax has appointed Charles W. West as receiver, with a bond of $10,000.

—ECLIPSE CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The Sheriff has closed up the factory of the Eclipse Chemical Company, at 221 Front Street, on an attachment for $2,522 in favor of Bigelow & Co. A merchandise attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a West Virginia corporation.

—H. WOLFF & CO.—Platzek, Stroock & Herzog announce that the assignee of H. Wolff & Co., wholesale dealers in braids and buttons, at 545 Broadway, who made an assignment on Nov. 14, yesterday reassigned their property back to them, having effected a settlement at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar with their creditors.

—IRVING N. DODGE.—Irving N. Dodge, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 154 Church Street, made an assignment yesterday to Leslie Dodge, giving the latter a preference for $467. The assignor has been in business since December, 1892, made an assignment on Jan. 17, 1894, and compromised at 30 cents on the dollar.

—W. NEUMANN.—John B. Fiske has been appointed receiver, in supplementary proceedings, for William Neumann of Neumann Brothers, formerly job printers and publishers of The Theatre," World at 210 Fulton Street, on the application of David Painter, as executor of the estate of Martha Painter. Neumann Brothers sold out in April, 1893.

—PIERRE UGHETTO.—Judgment for $13,648 was obtained yesterday against Pierre Ughetto, lyrical artist, formerly of Nice, France, in favor of Hortense Staudt, who advanced 35.000f. for his musical education prior to 1881. He made an agreement to repay her by giving her one-third of his salary, but did not do so. He was served with the summons at 46 Irving Place.

—ABRAHAM S. HERZOG.—Abraham S. Herzog, dealer in diamonds at 15 Maiden Lane, confessed judgments yesterday to the Nineteenth Ward Bank for $1,613; Moses Sulzberger, $1,295; Joseph Herzog, $730; Louis Herzog, $218; Carl T. Holder, $217, and Rosenthal Brothers, $325. Mr. Herzog is the diamond dealer whose son claimed he either lost or was robbed of $15,000 worth of diamonds in Boston on Dec. 17, and was attached by a creditor for $2,450.

—J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against J. H. Johnston & Co., jewelers at 17 Union Square, for $10,755, in favor of Enos Richardson & Co., of which $4,700 was for money loaned on Dec. 26 and the balance for merchandise. The Gorham Manufacturing Company has filed bonds for $60,000 and the Alvin Manufacturing Company for $25,000, to indemnify the Sheriff on the attachments they obtained against J. H. Johnston & Co.

—WHITMAN SADDLE COMPANY.—William C. C. Mehlbach has been appointed receiver of the Whitman Saddle Company, at 118 Chambers Street, on the application of Director Henry L. Buck. W. C. C. Mehlbach, and Charles A. Tongue. The latter is the Treasurer of the company. The liabilities are $66,684, and nominal assets $41,121, subject to a chattel mortgage of $40,989, leaving an equity of $132. The company was recently attached for $24,612 by the Combination Cycle Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

—STANDARD FIRE COMPANY.—The Standard Fire Company of 150 Nassau Street and 123 West Thirtieth Street made an assignment yesterday to William Dallas Goodwin. The company is a West Virginia corporation, organized in January, 1896, and capitalized at $1,000,000, of which it was reported, $15,000 cash was paid in. Howard M. Du Bois is President and William H. Gray Secretary. The company made bicycle tires. The Sheriff has received an attachment against it for $220, in favor of John McCormick.

—B. KAHN & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday closed up the store of B. Kahn & Son, importers of optical goods at 32 Maiden Lane, on confessed judgments in favor of Eugene L. Louis for $5,175 and Sarah Kahn for $1,152, both claims being for borrowed money. The partners are Adolph and Louis Kahn, sons of Benoit Kahn, who started the business in 1850. He admitted his two sons as partners on Feb. 1, 1893, and he died on Aug. 18, 1894, since which time they have carried on the business alone, with a claimed capital of $25,000. The firm confessed judgments late yesterday to Eugenia Levy for $1,017 and to Belia Weil for $1,017.

—DEL HOFF COMPANY.—Judge Beach of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel A. Skinnell receiver for the Del Hoff Company, which has a café restaurant at 100 Broadway, corner of Pine Street, on the application of Directors Rudolf Busse and Henry Kramer. The company was incorporated in October last with a capital stock of $5,000, and considerable money was spent in fitting up the place, but the experiment was not a success. The liabilities are $17,255 and nominal assets $16,504, the principal items being silverware, $6,000; wines and groceries, $2,000; bar, counters, &c., $2,500; napkins, &c., $1,200; ranges, $1,200. The principal creditors are D. A. Skinnell, $2,074, secured by a chattel mortgage; American Surety Company, $2,700 rent; S. V. White, $1,500 loan; William Fleiss, $1,237; V. Clad & Sons, Philadelphia, $1,023.

—DAVID AND HARRY GOODSTEIN.—Henry Moss has taken possession of the coal business of David and Harry Goodstein, coal dealers at 340 to 350 East Sixty-second Street, under a bill of sale executed by them. Wise & Lichtenstein, the attorneys for the Messrs. Goodstein, said that the cause of the failure was due entirely to

$100 WILL BUY THE BEST MINK-LINED, Otter trimmed Overcoat for the money offered for years. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

circumstances beyond the control of the Messrs. Goodstein. The business is an old-established one, and has been long and favorably known in the trade, but the Messrs. Goodstein, in attempting to aid their two brothers-in-law, the proprietor of the New England Cloak Company of 371 Canal Street, and J. Berrent, both of whom have failed, suffered a loss of upward of $30,000. As the creditors of the other parties have commenced suits against the principals, as well as against the Messrs. Goodstein on their guarantees, it became a matter of necessity for these gentlemen to take the step they were compelled to take. A meeting will be called at an early day, with a view to securing an adjustment of their affairs.

Out of Town.

—W. H. WALKER.—W. H. Walker of the Graphite Mines of North Buckingham, Ontario, has assigned, with liabilities of about $140,000. Walker has been unfortunate in his mining operations, and has been involved in serious legal difficulties lately.

—REUBEN H. PLASS.—Judgment for $2,539 was entered yesterday against Reuben H. Plass of 508 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of Martin H. Roberts, on nine notes made from 1893 to 1895. It was claimed on behalf of Mr. Plass that the notes were given to Mr. Roberts under an agreement made between them on Nov. 7, 1893, whereby Mr. Roberts was to pay Mr. Plass $30 a week for partial payment of expenses if Mr. Plass would endeavor to obtain the appointment by the United States Government as Consul General to Havana, and during the time he was engaged in obtaining such appointment. The agreement provided that the notes should be payable only in case Mr. Plass succeeded in securing such appointment. Mr. Plass failed to secure the appointment, He devoted his energies from April 15, 1893, to March 15, 1895 to endeavoring to obtain the appointment, and he claimed Mr. Roberts should have furnished $3,000, but only furnished $1,400.

Judgments.

Monday, Jan. 11.

ABRAMSON, Max—H. Popper and others	$161
ARONOWICH Max, and Hyman—J. and S. Hecht	545
AROSTEGIN, Gustavo—W. Roch	294
BERKOWITZ, William—I. Goldstein	173
BICKERTON, Joseph P.—R. A. Ryley Company	296
BIMBERG, Lena—C. Stein	5,091
BROWN, Ronald K., and George Chesterman, trustees—A. Bodine and others	150
SAME—L. A. S. Bodine, costs	146
SAME—G. E. Monroe, costs	140
CLARKE, Herbert B.—J. Livingston	125
CRANE, Royal S.—E. J. Robinson, costs	29
DOWLING, Thomas J., and Thomas F. Meagher—S. Sinsheimer	301
DUGAN, Hugh—S. V. Venning	1,657
EISNER, Fritz—J. Goldwasser	1,137
EUSTACE, Ellen C.—D. A. Eustace	49
FARGO, James C., as President, &c.—Lizzie Sheehan, by guardian	200
FARMER, William W.—P. Young and others	234
FIRETAG, Louise S.—The H. B. Claflin Company	228
FITCH, Ashbel P., Controller—N. Y. Institution for the Blind	140
FRIEDMAN, Pinkus—E. Amkrant	119
FULLER, Melville B.—J. F. Spaulding, and others	925
GANNON, Thomas R.—F. J. Kieley	538
GAYLOR, Clarence W.—Eleventh Ward Bank	1,533
GAUSS, Edward—A. Runkel	247
GERLEIT, August—W. H. C. Hornum	189
GERARD, Henry—F. Schell	34
GIBSON, John R.—J. G. Siegling	31
GORDON, Israel—D. Gordon, costs	51
HENDELMAN, Carl, and Samuel L. Lippmann—C. Spielmann and others	809
HERZOG, Abraham S.—Nineteenth Ward Bank	1,615
SAME—J. Herzog	730
SAME—M. Sulzberger	1,295
SAME—L. Herzog	218
SAME—C. Rosenthal and others	523
SAME—C. T. Holder	217
KAHN, Adolph and Louis—E. L. Louis	5,175
SAME—S. Kahn	1,152
SAME—Eugenia Levy	1,017
SAME—Belia Weil	1,017
KAPP, Louis—E. Weiner, costs	27
KAYSER, Jacob J.—J. McKesson and others	104
KEIM, Charles—F. Kurzman and others, executors	208
KOCH, Joseph—J. Downey	173
LARSEN, Andrew, and D. Sakariasen—S. Greanson and another	3,553
LEAVITT, Edwin R.—I. Henderson	214
LEVY, Louisa—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company	196
MAHLER, Helena—Albany Venetian Blind Company	147
MARKS, Bernard—H. Marks	51
MARX, John—F. Rozenhardt	194
McAVENY, Mary—W. Leslie	70
McARTNEY, Robert—H. J. Spearing	130
McELVANEY, James—C. H. Randall	74
McARDLE, Peter—G. E. Merry	157
MENDENHALL, Lorenzo—Stein Casket Company	299
MORAN, Henry S.—F. Matthews	27
MORRIS, Melvin L.—J. W. Keller	108
MULLIGAN, Patrick J.—H. E. Taylor	421
MURPHY, Thomas J., and Joseph F. McGuire—C. F. Hoffman	250
MYERS, Samuel F.—P. Young and another	216
NICHOLSON, Charles F.—C. R. Campbell	154
OLIVERRO, Frank—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company	720
ORRIS, Eugene E.—S. M. Buffet	579
OLIVERRO, Maria—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company	418
PLASS, Reuben H.—M. H. Roberts	2,539
PINE, E. Mortimer—W. A. Stadelman	205
PRICE, James—M. Raab	348
PHILLIPS, Mary—M. Lewis	160
POTTIER & STYMUS COMPANY—The National Bank of Commerce	15,325
POLLATSCHEK, Max—The Chatham National Bank, New York	1,117
RASSER, John A.—W. R. Winn	117
REINHEIMER, Isaac, and Henry Gerber—J. G. Elliott	94
ROCKEY, James W.—The Schwab Manufacturing Company	294
SHELDON, George O.—L. Baumann and another	89
SULLIVAN, Maurice J.—C. E. Bildwell	641
SMALL, Silas W.—A. A. L. Small	120
SCHLOESSER, Frederick, and Frederick Wisher—R. Lieber and others	70
SPEIRS, Charles E.—M. M. Shell	212
SMITH, John W.—G. Di Lorenzo (costs)	76
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. T. Malone	125
SAME—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited	2,733
SAME—M. Colonna	53
SAME—V. Cirnino	76
SAME—M. Callahan	181
SAME—J. Baschkoff	104
SAME—M. J. Callahan	196
SAME—W. J. Aikman	103
SAME—G. Verhaerne	196
SAME—L. P. Schaffner	202
SAME—J. Dolin and others	208
SAME—D. Christianlon and others	52
SAME—J. Collins	118
SAME—L. Stefanini	210
SAME—P. Conlon and others	105
SAME—J. L. Converse	124
SAME—H. Beanke	214
SAME—G. Franke	214
SAME—M. Smith	215
SAME—G. Meyer	80
SAME—M. Fenn	146
SAME—A. Charwat	130
SAME—P. Diestel and others	114
SAME—A. Coshland	45
SAME—B. Aurig	120
SAME—A. Allard	120
SAME—A. J. Cohn	74
SAME—J. K. Parker	145
SAME—L. Troiano	101
SAME—D. Connor	205
SAME—A. Gromus	139
SAME—J. Andriacco	99
SAME—P. Pisanla	135
SAME—C. Mertz	129
SAME—H. A. Serviss	69
SAME—G. E. Peckham and others	143
SAME—Standard Buffet Company	618
SAME—E. Lange and others	185
SAME—F. J. Becker	125
SAME—M. Meisner	125
SAME—R. Duffy	185
SAME—P. A. Goult	204
SAME—T. Wolf	126
SAME—B. Glynn	129
SAME—W. McQuaide	184
SAME—L. Demino	106
SAME—P. Hauck	102
SAME—J. C. Graham	97
SAME—J. Franko	198
SAME—R. Sherlock	71
SAME—A. Stern	74
SAME—Same	315
SAME—Same	178
SAME—M. McCann	76
SAME—C. S. Clausen and another	205
SAME—A. Wich	108
SAME—M. M. Dykes	51
SAME—P. Conway and another	119
SAME—H. P. Schmidt	78
SAME—R. Fertitta	197
SAME—K. Conway	2,907
SAME—S. Ditmas	
TALCOTT, Daniel W.—E. Parrett	

UGHETTO, Pierre—H. Standt 13,648
VAN VEEN, Morris—H. Herrmann 88
WILLIAMS, George H. C.—C. Ottmann .. 298
W. B. WEBB COMPANY—T. B. Dye and others 171

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, Complainants, against Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, Defendant. — Consolidated Cause in Equity. — Foreclosure One Hundred Year Mortgage.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

Under and pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale entered herein by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the 20th day of June, 1896, and the decree of said Court confirming the sale thereunder of the railroad, property, and franchises covered by the One Hundred Year Mortgage, dated October 29, 1889, of said Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, and under and pursuant to certain decrees ancillary thereto and confirmatory thereof, entered in similar causes pending between the same parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, viz.: The Western District of Virginia, the District of West Virginia, the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and under and pursuant to the further order of said Court first above named, entered on the 12th day of Dec mber, 1896,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of any claims against said Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, or against its Receivers, which the purchaser of the railroads, properties, and franchises described in the decree entered in the said cause foreclosing the 100 Year Mortgage of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company may be required to pay as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such railroads, properties, and franchises, to present such claims in writing to the undersigned Receivers for allowance or payment, at the Law Offices of SHARP & HUGHES, Rooms 504-506 Columbia Building, in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia; and that any such claims which shall not be so presented or filed within the period of six months after the first day of January, 1897, shall not be enforceable against said Receivers or against the property sold under said decrees, or against the purchaser of such property or its successors or assigns.

F. J. KIMBALL,
HENRY FINK,
Receivers.

Norfolk, Va., December 12, 1896.
d22-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE NEW YORK PHOTOGRAVURE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:

First.—All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 291 Lenox Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the twelfth day of February, 1897, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second.—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Third.—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Fourth.—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said twelfth day of February, 1897.

Notice is also hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the New York Photogravure Company will be held pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, at the office of the undersigned, No. 291 Lenox Avenue, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1896.

HENRY M. DENTON,
Receiver.

GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Receiver,
16-22 William Street, New York City.
d20-1aw3wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against Emma Krug, Louis Krug, J. Montgomery Strong, John De C. Ireland, Michael Romeo, James McLaughlin, The American Lumber Company, David Miller, George N. Manchester and William T. Hookey, composing the firm of Manchester and Hookey, Louis J. Zimmerman and Charles Jansen, composing the firm of Zimmerman & Jansen, Domenico Pelose, Paul Pfotenhauer, James W. Hough, Peter Carlson, and Christian Mackenzie, and George Mackenzie, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1896.

SOLOMON A. HYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Marie Zwahl, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 16th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1897.

SOLOMON A. HYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
ja12-1aw6wTu

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANNA VETTE vs. HENRY SCHMIDT, amended summons.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

RABE & KELLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 243 Broadway, New York City.

To HENRY SCHMIDT, the defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice of the City Court of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1896, where the summons and complaint were filed on the 8th day of December, 1896.—Dated the 14, 1896. Yours, &c.,

RABE & KELLER,
Attys. for Plff., Office No. & P. O. Address, 243 B'way, N. Y. City. d22-1aw6wTu

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 24th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the firm name of CLAPP & COMPANY, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp for the benefit of creditors at his office in the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December, 26, 1896. WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Jr., Assignee.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Assignee.
15 Wall Street, N. Y. d29-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the first day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 56½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rears of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and part of 56½ East Third Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along a fence twenty-three feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and inclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 56½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending from the fence separating the rear from the front houses numbers 50 and 52 East Third Street. And also all the land and premises lying and immediately in the rear of said 56½ East Third Street, running back to the rear line of said rear houses, being part of the same land and premises conveyed to Abram S. Cornwell by Catharine Weeks, by her will dated December 6, 1881.—Dated January 11th, 1897.

FORBES J. HENNESSY,
Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.
ja12-2aw8wTu&F&f1

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—FREDERICK H. GILLETT and MILTON HOPKINS, as executors of the last will and testament of Juliet Douglas, deceased, plaintiffs, against EDWIN S. UPDIKE, Sr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, thence running southerly parallel to Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

GEORGE E. MOTT,
Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ja12-2aw3wTu&F&f2

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated January 7, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the fourth day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet and six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Park Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 9, 1897.

JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
ja12-2aw8wTu&Th&f4

NO. 137 WEST 93TH STREET, FORECLOSURE Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—CHARLES STRAUSS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM SCHRADER and ELEANOR SCHRADER, his wife, (named in the summons by the fictitious name of Mary Schrader,) defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 4th, 1897, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on Thursday, February 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereis described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

MICHAEL A. QUINLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.
ja-12aw8wT&Th&f3

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Spree", via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree";) at 10 A. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris", via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic", via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 A. M. for Behcia, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania", via Queenstown.

"PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 P. M. for Limgua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Jeremie, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Morgan City; at $3 P. M. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Adrandrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adrandrose.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Al

EDUCATORS HAD A HEARING

MANY ADDRESSED THE CHARTER COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

State Superintendent Skinner Wanted More Power Given to the State—Brooklyn Educational Authorities Pleaded for Borough Rule.

The Aldermanic Council Chamber presented a livelier appearance at the hearing given by the Greater New York Commission yesterday than since the subject of police was under discussion on the Monday before. The commission heard a number of speakers on the Departments of Parks, Health, and Education. Commissioner Seth Low presided in the absence at Albany of Gen. B. F. Tracy. All the other members of the commission were in attendance. New York City speakers monopolized the time of the discussion on parks and health, but on education Brooklyn was represented and the State had a speaker in Superintendent of Instruction Skinner. Many of those in the audience were public school officials.

Elihu Root was the first to address the commission. He appeared on behalf of the Fine Arts Federation, and presented a chapter to take the place of the chapter relating to parks, by which the existing censorship of the federation over monuments and other works of art might be enlarged. The federation proposed an Art Commission, to be composed of the Mayor, the Presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations,) and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and six others, whom the Mayor is to appoint. In this six there must be a painter, a sculptor, and an architect. The federation is to present to the Mayor the list from which such appointees are to be taken, and to the Art Commission so constituted must be submitted designs for monuments and locations thereof. Its approval must also be obtained for the alteration or removal of existing works of art, and it shall be invested with power over general city property designs, such as bridges, arches, gates, and lamps.

Park Commissioners' Ideas.

President McMillan of the Park Board suggested that the duties of the three Commissioners at the head of the proposed department should be more clearly defined. He wanted to have the President of the Park Department a member of the Municipal Assembly. He also thought the Park Commissioners should have control of the Park police, and that the landscape architect had too much power.

Park Commissioner Cruger thought the parks would be more efficiently managed by a single head. There might be a Borough Superintendent or Deputy Commissioner appointed. He wanted to know whether contracts would be given out by the board or the borough.

Mr. Low said the Borough Commissioners could have their local offices to carry out work in detail, but all authority must come from the board.

Park Commissioner Stiles was in favor of three or five Commissioners, not giving each one special power over a certain area, but giving them united power in council. He favored safeguards for the preservation of the parks.

Paul Dana considered that the objections to a consolidation of the Park and Municipal police were greater than any advantages that could come from it. He thought a single-headed commission undesirable. No department was as subject to abuses. "I don't know," he said, "any question on which the press act so unanimously as that of parks. Their conception of parks is invaluable." He opposed the landscape architect having the veto power over plans.

Health Department.

Dr. E. D. Fisher of the County Medical Society protested against the provision which would prevent a physician from being head of the Health Department.

E. Sturgis Hosmer spoke against the proposed concurrent authority of the Departments of Health and Buildings. The former should have nothing to do with repairs, and the latter ought not to have anything to say regarding sanitation.

President Wilson of the Health Board favored an increase of the sanitary Inspectors to seventy, of whom New York should have forty, Brooklyn twenty, and Queens ten.

Education then came up, and Mr. Skinner, State Superintendent of Instruction, was called upon by the Chairman. He said in the proposed charter the State was made subordinate to Greater New York. He also referred to the system of examination and licensing of teachers which has existed in this State for eight years past, and has given entire satisfaction.

"The teachers of the State have indorsed this system," he said. "It has made their positions more secure and driven out the element of personality, which weakens any system, and largely the element of politics. The weakest feature of our system is the different standards set up in different cities."

He pointed out that, with the educational authorities of the city in control, the State would be unable under the charter to send any one to the Normal School which is being erected at Jamaica, though it pays for the school. When the State paid out to this community over a million dollars, he said, it should have something to say of those who formed the basis of this distribution.

Mr. Skinner said the charter made the City Superintendent of Schools an autocrat in the employment of teachers, and this remark was applauded heartily. "He is authorized," continued the speaker, "to appoint a board to examine teachers. The board has absolutely no authority."

Mr. Low wished to correct the impression Mr. Skinner had. "The City Superintendent conducts the examination, but he does not make the appointments," he said. "He has nothing to do with removals. He prepares the eligible list."

Power for State Superintendent.

Mr. Skinner said that the Superintendent was loaded down with details, examinations being a part. "The place of the Superintendent is in the schoolroom," he added. Applause followed this statement. The speaker suggested that the chapter be amended so that the State Superintendent should appoint a board of nine examiners, to be confirmed by the Board of Education, five years' experience of public-school work being a necessary qualification for them.

"I assume," he added, "that the commission is satisfied that the city industrial schools and orphan asylums, which participate in the apportionment of school moneys, do not come within the prohibition of the new Constitution."

Mr. Low—The committee supposed that to be the existing law.

Mr. De Witt—Do you find anything in the draft excluding State authorities from control in Greater New York, further than they are now excluded?

Mr. Skinner replied that he was outlining what ought to be provided to make the right kind of progress in education.

S. J. Pardee of the Teachers' Association of Richmond County asked that the name of Richmond Borough be changed to Staten Island, and that they should get two of the Inspectors.

Horace E. Dresser, George H. Fisher, John G. Colyer, and Dr. W. B. Gunnison of the Brooklyn Board of Education addressed the commission in favor of continuing the present system in Brooklyn, and asked that the borough board should be increased to forty-five members.

Politics in the Schools.

Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn was in favor of inspection by paid men and the examination of teachers by their own Boards of Superintendents. Mr. Skinner, he said, was afraid that politics would get control of the schools, but what if politics should get control of the Superintendent in Albany?

Chairman Low read a communication from Frank L. Babbott of Brooklyn, suggesting that each Principal be made a Superintendent, and act in the Board of Superintendents whenever a matter of promotion or nomination of a teacher came up. The Principals should be appointed upon nomination of the Board of Superintendents of the borough and not by the School Board itself.

John H. Haaren of Brooklyn favored a board of forty-five members, one Associate Superintendent for every 600 teachers, and that the nomination should be vested in some one locally responsible.

The last speaker was Dr. Patterson, former Superintendent of Brooklyn Public Schools. He started a vigorous address by stamping as a falsehood the statement that the schools of New York and Brooklyn were in politics. "I don't know how this impression has gone abroad," he said. "Probably it is through some cheap educational journal; it is not through our honorable public press. We want to protect what we have, not to invent something new. Put men on the Board of Education who have been trained teachers. Let no power be taken away from borough boards when they can do the work as well as a central board. Keep the schools as near the people as possible."

The next hearing will take place to-morrow.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TAMMANY BRAVES DANCE.

A Great Gathering at the Ball of the Pequod Club.

One of the largest Tammany Hall balls that have taken place in years was that of the Pequod Club of the Ninth Assembly District at the Lexington Opera House last night. There was a great turn-out of almost all the big and little braves of the Wigwam, due to the fact that the Pequod is John C. Sheehan's club, and Mr. Sheehan is executive head of the Tammany Hall organization. Almost every Assembly district leader in the city was present except, of course, County Clerk Purroy and his followers.

Among those present were Richard Croker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Sheehan, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Chief Justice Van Wyck, and Judges McCarthy, O'Dwyer, Conlin, Fitzsimons, and Schuchman of the City Court; Mr. and Mrs. John B. McGoldrick, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Donegan, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, Thomas J. Dunn, Charles Murphy, William E. Stillings, Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John J. Ryan, ex-Police Justices Daniel F. McMahon, Patrick Divver, and William H. Burke, ex-Judge Browne and Miss Browne, James P. Keating, and Miss Keating, ex-Senator Plunkitt, Lawrence Delmour, State Senators Featherson, Grady, Foley, Ahearn, and Cantor, John M. Delmour, ex-Assemblyman Davidson, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Aldermen Brown, Wund, Muh, Oakley, Lantry, Goodwin, Clancy, Schilling, O'Brien, and Murphy.

TO HONOR MR. CLEVELAND.

Chamber of Commerce May Formally Recognize His Services to the Nation.

It is probable that at the February meeting of the Chamber of Commerce President Cleveland's services to the commercial interests of the United States in maintaining its credit and upholding the gold standard will be formally recognized.

The subject has been discussed by members of the Chamber, and no opposition to the presentation or acceptance of laudatory resolutions has been discovered. The Chamber may also tender a banquet to Mr. Cleveland. This would be given in April, as the subject would be referred to the Executive Committee, whose report would be made in March.

"As one individual," said Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber, yesterday, "I should be glad to join in such a compliment to President Cleveland, who, by the way, is an honorary member of the Chamber. I consider him worthy of this recognition, but I wish to be understood as not speaking for the Chamber.

"I would join in a citizens' movement to this end, or with the Chamber of Commerce. I think it eminently proper that the Chamber should consider such a proposition. Any plan would go to the Executive Committee, and should it come to it, I will, as a member of it, express my sentiments at some length."

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Brooklyn Case Set for Jan. 26—Treasurer Will Pay Warrants.

The hearing on the appeal from Justice Keogh's decision in the Brooklyn civil service case yesterday was set for Jan. 26 in the Appellate Division.

County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor, who was advised by Corporation Counsel Burr that he would assume a personal liability if he paid the salaries of any officials whose places would be affected should Justice Keogh's decision be upheld, yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Burr, in which he said:

"If the duty devolved upon me to scrutinize every warrant and satisfy myself that every phase of the law had been complied with, I would have to assume the duties and functions which are now performed by the Mayor, Controller, Auditor, City Clerk, President of the Board of Education, and its Secretary."

He says, therefore, he will pay all warrants that are properly signed.

Pier for a Canal Company.

The Dock Board yesterday decided to lease to the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company the pier foot of West Fifty-fourth Street on the terms proposed by Erastus Wiman some time ago in behalf of the company. The lease is for ten years, with the privilege of two renewals at an increase of 10 per cent. on each renewal, the annual rental for the first ten years to be $3,500. The company will build on the pier a double-deck steel shed, 500 by 50 feet, at a cost of $50,000. The company also seeks the lease of 750 feet of the bulkhead on Sherman's Inlet on the Harlem River for the erection of a storage reservoir for flour. Commissioner Monks objected to granting so long a lease of such a large extent of bulkhead, and the matter was laid over till next meeting to enable Mr. Monks to further consider the question.

THIS BOOKMAKER RELEASED.

He Worked in the Federal Building, but Violated No Federal Statute.

John H. Levine, known also as John Mosler, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Centro Street Police Court on a charge of having attempted to make a "book" on the races in the Federal Building.

The case was referred to Commissioner Alexander, who decided that Levine had not violated any Federal statute, and the man was released.

PROPERTY OWNERS TO DECIDE.

Their Consents Wanted by Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway and adopted a resolution that "it is the sense of the board that no plan should be adopted contemplating the building of a railroad under Broadway south of Park Row unless the owners of a majority of the property consent thereto."

Messrs. Orr, Langdon, Rives, Claffin, and Smith were present. The board will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ORIENTAL POTTERY PICTURES.

Louis Prang's Illustrations of the Walters Collection.

Louis Prang, who was employed by William T. Walters of Baltimore, now dead, to make chrome-lithographs of his collection of oriental pottery and has been engaged in the work for nearly seventeen years, exhibited in the art galleries of Pratt Institute yesterday afternoon 116 specimens of his work and read a lecture on the methods and processes used. The exhibition will be open to the public day and evening for two weeks.

Mr. Perry, manager of the art department of Pratt Institute, said yesterday that European critics refused at first to believe these were pure chrome-lithographs, contending that they had been colored with paint.

The lithographic printing, Mr. Prang explained in his lecture, is done on a variety of limestone found near Munich which is very porous. It will retain moisture. The design is drawn with a pencil composed of soap, wax, and lampblack. A solution of nitric acid is used to glaze the stone, and this releases the alkali in the pencil marks and sends the fat into the stone, leaving the drawing impression on the surface. Then it is washed with gum arabic, the gum of the solution filling the pores of the stone. On the success of this work, which involves the greatest patience and care, the success of the entire work depends.

After this the stone is inked. The ink will not touch the part treated with gum, but the pencil marks will take the ink. A separate stone must be prepared for each shade of color, and the impressions are placed one on the other until all the shades in the object to be reproduced are had, and then, by combination of all colors, the original object is reproduced.

Mr. Prang has used from thirty to forty different shades of color in these lithographs. In all, about 2,000 stones were used.

BANK THIEF IN JAIL.

He Snatched $300 from Albert Voltz and Was Caught.

Albert Voltz, a retired butcher, sixty years old, of 125 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, about 10:30 A. M. yesterday took his place at the end of a long line of depositors in front of the paying teller's window, in the Broadway Bank, Brooklyn. He had a roll of $300 in bills in his hand.

A well-dressed man stepped in line behind him, and the two proceeded slowly for a time. Suddenly the well-dressed man tapped Mr. Voltz on the shoulder.

"Pardon me," he said. "You have dropped a bill."

Mr. Voltz stooped to look for the bill, and the stranger grabbed his roll of bills. Several persons saw the act and tried to stop the thief, but he dashed through the front door, after losing his hat in the scuffle, and turned around the corner into Debevoise Street. A crowd of men followed and cried, "Stop thief!"

Patrolman Monahan was walking up Debevoise Street, and the thief saw him and ran into the yard at 28 Debevoise Street. He tried to climb over the fence, but the officer caught him by the leg. At the station house he gave his name as Charles Reilly. The money was not found on him, but was in a corner of the stable in the lot where he was captured.

After Reilly had been held in default of $300 bail, he was taken to the Rogues' Gallery. He kicked and fought, and four detectives had to hold him. Finally, after more than an hour's struggle, during which he smashed some of the furniture, the photographer succeeded in taking four negatives.

It was learned last night that Reilly was arrested ten years ago under the name of Commisky, and is said to be a celebrated crook.

Lively Time Capturing Monkeys.

The Custom House authorities discovered yesterday that on the ship Mogul, from Chinese ports, now lying off Market Street, were twenty monkeys and a porcupine, none of which were on the ship's manifest. Special Inspectors Hussey and Levien boarded the Mogul, and had a lively time in chasing and capturing seventeen of the monkeys. The other three hid and were not found. The porcupine was captured. The animals were taken to the United States stores, at 600 Greenwich Street. They are valued at $500, and should have been entered for a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty. They will be confiscated, and the master of the ship will be mulcted in the amount of their value.

January Sale of

Millinery,

Tuesday & Wednesday Jan. 12th & 13th.

Mid-Winter Hats, and Bonnets,

$6.00 & $8.00

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DEATH OF DAVID J. DEAN

IN JOURNEYING TO ARIZONA HE PASSED AWAY IN TEXAS.

He Was the First Assistant to the Corporation Council of This City and Regarded as an Expert in Municipal Law.

David J. Dean, First Assistant to the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New York, died Sunday night in San Antonio, Texas, while on the way to Arizona, where, on the advice of his physicians, he purposed spending the Winter. He had been suffering for more than five years with consumption and diabetes, and had twice sought relief at the Carlsbad baths. More than a year ago the doctors told him that he could not be cured.

The work Mr. Dean performed during last Summer in assisting the Greater New York Charter Commission augmented his trouble, and he was obliged to go to the Adirondacks to recuperate. When he returned to the city he was so much weaker that the doctors advised him to go South. He started three weeks ago with his wife and daughter, but was unable to get further than San Antonio when his strength failed. Miss Dean left him there with her mother, and returned to prepare her brothers for the worst. The body will be brought to this city for burial. It will arrive at Mr. Dean's late home, 338 Lenox Avenue, Thursday. The Bar Association will be represented at the funeral, the arrangements for which are not yet completed.

On motion of Commissioner De Witt, seconded by Gen. S. L. Woodford, the Greater New York Commission passed this resolution yesterday, as soon as the members learned of Mr. Dean's death:

"That the Commission on Greater New York express to the widow of David J. Dean its profound sympathy in her bereavement in the death of her husband, whose faithful and efficient services upon the tentative draft of the charter for Greater New York we have already recognized, and whose distinguished career in connection with the law of municipal corporations, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, culminating in this work, entitles him to the lasting gratitude and esteem of the cities of the State."

Sketch of Mr. Dean's Career.

Mr. Dean was born in New England about sixty-five years ago, and was graduated as a lawyer almost immediately after attaining his majority. He established himself in Brooklyn, but gave up his practice at the outbreak of the civil war and volunteered for the front. When the term of his enlistment was completed, he volunteered again, and his two honorable discharges from the service were, all his life, among his most treasured possessions. After the war he was appointed assistant in the Corporation Counsel's Office in Brooklyn, and served there until 1886, when Corporation Counsel O'Gorman of this city offered him a place on his staff. Since then, he has served in the office continuously. When E. Delafield Smith succeeded Mr. O'Gorman he told Mr. Dean that his place would be needed in two months. At the expiration of that time, when Mr. Dean handed in his resignation, Mr. Smith declined to accept it.

When Corporation Counsel W. C. Whitney resigned, Nov. 8, 1882, and his First Assistant, G. P. Andrews, now Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeded him, his first official act was to appoint Mr. Dean First Assistant. Four of the Corporation Counsels under whom Mr. Dean served in that capacity are now on the bench—E. H. Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court and E. P. Andrews, M. J. O'Brien, and H. R. Beekman of the Supreme Court.

In 1885 Mr. Dean made his first and only appearance in politics. He was nominated with A. L. Sanger for the City Court by the County Democracy. The Tammany candidates, McAdam and Ehrlich, were elected. Mr. Dean was Acting Corporation Counsel at one time, and was a candidate for the office when it was given to the present occupant, Francis M. Scott. Speaking of Mr. Dean yesterday, Mr. Scott said that he had well earned the reputation of being the best-equipped lawyer in the State upon all questions affecting the City of New York and municipalities generally. He had probably argued more cases in the Court of Appeals than any lawyer now living, and had enjoyed the confidence and respect of the Judges before whom he practiced and of his professional brethren.

His Work in the Courts.

Chief Clerk A. T. Campbell, who has been in the Corporation Counsel's office since 1857, and is one of the oldest of the city's employes, in summing up Mr. Dean's work, said that he had tried almost innumerable cases, and that every volume of the records of the Court of Appeals for the past thirty years included one or more cases argued by him.

The first important case he handled was in 1875. It was Maximilian against the Mayor, &c. Rosalie Maximilian was knocked down and injured by an ambulance, and she sued the city for damages. Mr. Dean contended, and the decision of the Court of Appeals in his favor still stands as authority, that the city is not responsible for the negligence of the departments of Charities and Correction nor of policemen nor firemen.

The last great case in which he appeared for the city was in the suit of the Mayor, &c., against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for 5 per cent. of its gross earnings. The Court of Appeals stood 4 to 3 when, after a delay of six months, the Justices finally decided against the city.

Since June last Mr. Dean had done no work for the Corporation Counsel's office, the whole of his time being taken up with the work of the Greater New York Commission. His place as First Assistant Corporation Counsel, worth $10,000 a year, will be filled by Assistant Corporation Counsel W. L. Turner. Mr. Scott said that no appointment will be made to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Dean's death and Mr. Turner's promotion. Since June he had readjusted the work of the office, and no more assistants are needed.

A widow and three children—two sons and one daughter—all adults, survive Mr. Dean.

Mrs. Black's At Homes in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Frank S. Black, wife of Gov. Black, will be at home to her friends at the Executive Mansion in this city on Wednesdays, Jan. 13, 20, and 27, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bargains in

Bed Coverings.

Crochet Bed Spreads,

80c., $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 each.

Marseilles Bed Spreads,

$1.85, $2.25, $3.25, $3.75 each.

Silkoline Comforters,

$1.50 each, value $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

TOBACCO AND TARIFF RATES.—Sigmund Ashner, in June, 1890, purchased from Max Abenheim and others twenty-six bales of Sumatra tobacco, for $6,386.40, the contract stating that the duty was 45 cents per pound. Ashner, after receiving the tobacco and paying for it, ascertained that the duty was 35 cents a pound, instead of 45 cents, as stated in the contract, and brought suit to recover the difference of 10 cents per pound. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed. Justice McAdam, before whom the second trial was had, in Supreme Court, Trial Term, has given judgment for the plaintiff. It appeared by the testimony that the Customs officers determined the rate of tariff by the number of leaves in the pound, and if it appeared that the bales on the particular shipment contained less than 100 leaves to the pound, the lot was appraised at 35 cents. If they contained 100 leaves or more to the pound, the rate was fixed at 75 cents per pound, because such tobacco was supposed to be of the finest grade, and allowance was made in case of intermediate grades. Justice McAdam says it was apparent that the fact of giving the duty as 45 cents instead of 35 cents, was to induce the belief that tobacco on which 45 cents duty was required was superior to that on which the rate was 35 cents, and the purchaser was led to believe he was getting a better tobacco than that on which a lesser rate was imposed. The court holds, therefore, that 10 cents per pound was wrongfully exacted, and must be regarded as so much money equitably belonging to plaintiff, which ex aequo et bono he is entitled to recover.

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ROCK BLASTING IN CITIES.—Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused to continue a temporary injunction in a suit by Carl Auguste Bode and others to restrain Thomas P. Gilligan and others from using explosives for the blasting of rock in the premises 1 East Forty-fourth Street and 529 to 533 Fifth Avenue, unless they in the meanwhile should erect a solid brick or stone wall in the rear of plaintiffs' premises. The Court says that general allegations of carelessness and negligence, as made in this case, fall short of the requirement to show a right to the protection of the writ, and defendants had shown that they were ready to fulfill the duty imposed by the law of 1882 to preserve the adjoining walls from injury and support them by a proper foundation, but were prevented by the unwarranted demand of plaintiffs for security for payment of damages past and future as a condition to the giving of a license for entry upon their premises. The fact that the building was or is damaged by blasting will not, Justice Beach says, sustain the action, it being settled that a person cannot be excluded from employing necessary and usual means to adapt his lot to any lawful use, although the means used may endanger the house of his neighbors.

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LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Justice Russell of the Supreme Court was asked to reconsider his decision made recently in the case of the Camp Manufacturing Company against James Harriman, that an action could not be maintained against Directors of a corporation for failing to file an annual report, unless a judgment was first obtained against the company. Counsel said he had not submitted authorities on the question on the first hearing because the law had long been well settled that a suit could be brought by an individual creditor in such case without first suing the corporation. Justice Russell yesterday in refusing a rehearing showed that while the counsel's contention may have been heretofore correct, it was not so under the new corporation law as construed by the Court of Appeals, which held in National Bank against Dillingham (147 N. Y., 603,) that the liability of Directors in such a case was secondary, and could be resorted to only after the usual remedies against the corporation itself have been exhausted, and then can be enforced only by suit in equity where all the creditors and the corporation itself are parties or represented, where an accounting can be had, all the facts ascertained, and the equities adjusted.

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THE NORTH RIVER BANK FAILURE.—A judgment in favor of Francis Higgins, as receiver of the defunct North River Bank, given on the second trial of a suit against Charles C. Worthington for $3,648 as a balance due on two promissory notes, indorsed by him and discounted by the bank on the day it closed its doors, in November, 1890, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The defendant claimed to offset various deposit accounts which had been assigned to him, and the main defense was that plaintiff had failed to prove the insolvency of the bank at the time. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion, holds the evidence was clearly sufficient to show that the bank was at the time unable to pay its obligations, "for not only were those obligations much in excess of its assets, but the closing of the doors, followed almost immediately after by the appointment of a temporary receiver, and subsequently by a final judgment of dissolution on the ground of insolvency, must be regarded as evidence from which the jury could infer insolvency as of the day when the doors were closed."

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Francis Lavin's recovery as administrator against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the loss of his daughter Agnes, who was run over and killed by one of defendant's cars, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The child was going from the west to the east, and had safely crossed the westerly track, eighteen feet or more in front of the approaching horses, and apparently had room enough to cross in safety, but fell upon the track very near the horses. The driver, when she fell, applied his brake, so that the car stopped when it reached the point at which the child lay, he having successfully turned his horses aside so that they would not reach the prostrate body. "The driver," Justice Patterson says, "must have seen the child at the distance of eighteen feet in front of his horses, and could properly judge that she would pass over the track safely. Is negligence to be inferred from the simple circumstance that she fell when the car was but a few feet away from her? It certainly cannot be considered negligence because the driver did not stop the car immediately on seeing the child at a distance."

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VENDOR AND PURCHASER.—James D. Yeomans sold his farm in 1887 to George H. Bell for $20,000, the purchaser assuming two mortgages, and transferring fifty shares of stock of a manufacturing corporation at par for $5,000, and the balance was to be paid by a mortgage given by Bell to Yeomans. Three or four years afterward, Yeomans claimed to have found that the $5,000 of stock was worthless, and after offering to repay all that had been paid if Bell would reconvey the property to him, brought suit to have the $5,000 adjudged a lien upon the farm, and that it be sold for the payment of that sum. The Court of Appeals has now reversed a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, holding that when fraud has been practiced by the vendee on the vendor in the sale and conveyance of real estate, the vendor may either proceed in equity to rescind the contract by restoring the parties to their original position, or he may proceed at law in affirmance of the contract and recover his damages for the deceit, but he cannot have both remedies, nor can he affirm in part and rescind in part, but if he elects to rescind, he must do so in toto. A recovery of the entire sum for which the stock was taken could not be upheld in the absence of proof that the stock was worthless.

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CONTINGENT DEVISE TO A CLASS.—Norman Howard, who died in 1866, by his will provided that in a certain contingency his residuary estate should, on the death of his wife, "descend to my sisters and their heirs and assigns, and to the children of my deceased brother and their heirs and assigns. The children of any of my sisters or of my brother are only to receive the same share that my brother or sisters would receive if they were living at the decease of my said wife." A sister of the testator had died before the making of the will. The Court of Appeals has now given a decision affirming the judgment below and holding that a child of such deceased sister was not included in the devise, and hence was not entitled to share in the residuary estate.

Sale of Dress Goods.

Preparatory for the Spring Season.—All the Fashionable Fabrics. Suitable for Early Spring Costumes,—for Travelling or Street Dresses.

All Wool, Basket Weave Cloth,—Mosaic Designs,—Black and Brown,—Black and Green,—Black and Blue,—Black and Plum, $1.25 per yard; (Formerly $2.50.)

Persian Striped Cloth,—a variety of Shades, $1.00; (Formerly $2.50.)

Cheviots,—Two-Toned, Green, Brown, Electric Blue, Mauve and Black and White, $1.00; (Formerly $2.25.)

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Additions to the Resources of the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mr. Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

From the Cotton Exchange.

By Mr. Mayer Lehman, Chairman of Auxiliary:

Lehman Bros...	$50	H. Hagedorn...	$25
Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	50	Sondheim Bros..	25
R. Seidenberg & Co.	50	P. Pachiri	25
Knoop, Frerichs & Co.	50	N. Herrmann ..	25
Hubbard Bros. & Co.	50	R. W. Levy & Co.	25
Woodward & Stillman ...	50	A. G. Munn, Jr.	25
Mohr, Haneman & Co.....	50	Latham, Alexander & Co...	25
Ralli Brothers..	50	J. O. Bloss & Co	25
R. T. Wilson & Co.	50	H. Rainey	20
A. Norden	50	Chapman & Allen	20
S. Grimes & Co.	25	A. N. Selter....	15
Murphian & Co	25	L. G. Schiffer..	15
Fatman & Schwarz	25	H. H. Meyer...	15
J. H. Grahame & Co.	25	W. King....	10
		W. Tubbs.....	10
		G. F. Jones...	10
		H. Goldthwaite.	10
		M. P. Levy....	10
		M. Mandelbaum	5
		J. F. Black.....	5

From Churches.

Ascension, Episcopal	$311.18	Beloved Disciple, Episcopal.	20.75
Christ, Episcopal	251.77	St. John's Chapel, (additional,) Episcopal.	12.57
Trinity, Episcopal	56.42		
St. Luke's, Episcopal	41.30		

From Brewers.

F. & M. Schaefer B'g Co.....	$100	Beadleston & Woerz	$50
George Ehret...	50	Bernheimer & Schmid	50
Jacob Ruppert..	50		
Peter Doelger..	50		

From Miscellaneous Sources.

McKim, Mead & White and employes	$85	Employes of Steinway & Sons	78
Thos. F. Rowland	25	William Henry.	10

NOT A SUICIDE, HE THINKS.

R. A. Pinkerton Believes T. G. Conkling's Death Due to Accident.

Thomas F. Conkling, Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Kansas City, an account of whose alleged suicide was published yesterday morning, was well known in this city.

Robert A. Pinkerton said that he did not believe Conkling committed suicide. He was inclined to think that his death was due to an accident. His theory is also held by William A. Pinkerton, in Chicago, who will start this evening for Kansas City to investigate the case.

In the Western offices of the Pinkerton agency many firearms are kept. Most of these are under the charge of the Superintendent. Robert A. Pinkerton believes that Conkling was looking these over Sunday afternoon when one was accidentally discharged, causing his death.

Conkling was forty-two years old, and began work over twenty years ago as a clerk in the Philadelphia office of the Pinkertons. He soon became a detective, and worked under Capt. Linden, now Chief Linden of the Philadelphia police, on the Molly Maguire outrages. Afterward he was made chief clerk of the Philadelphia office, and in 1890 became Assistant Superintendent of the New York agency. Later he was transferred to the Chicago office, and in 1893 was placed in charge of the Kansas City office, where he directed a squad of detectives and a night patrol force.

Bar Silver in the Street.

One of "Honest John" Barclay's bullion trucks on which were fifty bars of silver weighing 55,000 ounces had a mishap yesterday. It was at Liberty Street and Broadway, and the driver attempted to "cut in" between a cable car going up and one going down town. The truck was struck by one of the cars with such force as to jolt the bars, and several fell upon the pavement. The driver ignored the abuse of the drivers of the cars and recovered the silver. When he had counted his load and found that nothing was missing he drove off.

Sale of

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Of "Utica" "New York Mills" "Wamsutta" and "New Bedford" Cotton.

"New York Mills" Sheets,

Torn	
72 x 93½ in.,	46c. each
81 x 93½ "	50c. "
90 x 99 "	58c. "

"New York Mills" Pillow Cases

Torn	
45 x 36 in.,	10½c. each.
54 x 40½ "	14½c. "

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LUXURIES OF LIFE

at prices that make life worth living. Couches for wear, beauty and luxurious ease. You would never guess the number of styles until you see them. Some are made with a back at one end only; others not even that—just rug-covered and heaped with pillows. Many are hollowed and curved as skillfully as if molded into shape by the body.

Exquisite color harmonies in Oriental Rugs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CASE OF MR. WARSZAWIAK

AGAIN BROUGHT BEFORE THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

Former Action of the Body Rescinded and the Fifth Avenue Church Will Look into Any Charges Affecting the Missionary.

A meeting of the New York Presbytery was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Chambers, Moderator, presided.

The case of Hermann Warszawiak was brought up for further consideration, as a result of a protest submitted to the Presbytery and signed by the Rev. John R. Davies, Robert Russell Smith, the Rev. C. A. Stoddard, Dr. Sample, Daniel H. Patterson, the Rev. John Hall, and Prof. Francis Brown.

The signers protest against the action of the Presbytery at its meeting of Dec. 28, when it was declared that the Presbytery disavows responsibility for the language of the report in the case of Warszawiak, saying that the language and the action taken are not in accordance with the facts in the case as recorded in the meeting of Dec. 14, from the minutes of which it appears that the report was accepted, and the motion to strike out the words "all reference to the moral character of Mr. Warszawaik" was voted down 35 to 18.

The protestants argue that while the acceptance of a report does not mean its adoption, the fact that it was accepted signifies that it received the approval of the body.

The Rev. John Hall asked to be allowed a few words in connection with the case. The Moderator ruled that a motion for reconsideration of the action would be in order, and then Dr. Hall could speak upon that motion. The motion was made and Dr. Hall explained his stand in the case.

He said that it was not his intention to put up Mr. Warszawiak as a candidate for ordination, but merely that he be placed under the care of the Presbytery in the same sense as a theological student about to enter a seminary with a view to his ultimately proving himself worthy of ordination. This, said Dr. Hall, would give Mr. Warszawiak more prestige in carrying out his work and place his mission within the range of a regular denomination, in the same manner as other missions which, while not connected with an established church, were more or less under the supervision of some denomination.

As for Mr. Warszawiak's character, he had known him a long time, and had received highly commendatory letters from European ministers of the highest character, all vouching for the man. He had investigated numbers of charges brought against Warszawiak by both Jews and Gentiles, and found them groundless. He explained how he had examined the work done by the missionary, and declared it to be in every way satisfactory.

A protest to the Presbytery's action signed by about 100 converted Jews, the substance of which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 4, was presented. Following the reading of this, a substitute for the motion before the assembly was offered to the effect that the action of the Presbytery be rescinded instead of reconsidered. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Booth presented a resolution requesting the Presbytery to refer the report of the committee appointed in the case of Warszawiak to the session of the Fifth Avenue Church, with instructions to make thorough investigation into any charges affecting Mr. Warszawiak. This was objected to on the ground that the Presbytery having already rescinded its action, no report was before that body, and hence it had nothing to refer to the church.

The decision of the Moderator was asked to determine whether the rescinding referred to the entire case or only to that part of it accepting the committee's report. The Moderator decided that only the acceptance of the report was involved, and on appeal was sustained by the Presbytery. The resolution was therefore adopted, and the Fifth Avenue Church will be called on to look into any charges against Mr. Warszawiak.

Mr. Warszawiak is still an applicant before the Presbytery, and any member can again propose that he be taken under the care of that body.

The Mayor's Message.

Mayor Strong's annual message will be sent to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon. It will treat of city finances, public improvements, and the work of the departments, and will contain many suggestions.